The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,935.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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* per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, UNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, MOHOMERA, and BUSSORAH.

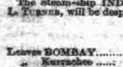
The steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 1st of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		May
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
„ Karrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Guadur	8	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	8	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Linga	25
„ Linga	12	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	14	„ Muscat	28
„ Pan	16	„ Guadur	30
„ Mahomerah	16	„	June
„		„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	6

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	40	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Meals. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

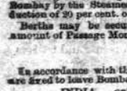
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 8th JUNE.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine during transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£15- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 1,800 miles, and between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Crete to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 45 to 6 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of duties through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£15
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 2 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passage Free by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular line of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 6th April 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class £50; 2nd class £32 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STRAINS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo, for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ „ 800 „ „ 400

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA (3,694 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett register tons, expressly built for the East-India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez £30

Ditto Brindisi £40

Ditto Trieste and Venice £45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder Island, daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Meadow Street, Bombay.

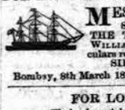
FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 408 tons, Dunalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. Baudry and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. Baudry and Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSES and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6¼ lbs.
10 ditto Grey T Cloth, 7¼ lbs.
20 ditto Grey Drill, 9 lbs.
5 Cases T Red Cambrics.
3 ditto White Jaconets.
4 ditto Union Dhooties.

Hummum Street, 1st May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Dates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Espirates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Rangoon Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Baggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Cheesen and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(Via the Suez Canal.)

THE s.s. INDIA, Captain Downie, will be DESPATCHED on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 8 A.M.

PASSENGERS are requested to be on board by 7 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th April 1871.

S. S. STATESMAN, from CALCUTTA.—Consignees of CARGO by the above Steamer, arrived from Calcutta, are informed that she will commence DISCHARGING on MONDAY, 31st instant, and they are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, to the undersigned for countersignature at once.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents s.s. Statesman.

Bombay, 29th April 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 8th May 1871, at 2 o'clock precisely, to consider:—

The question of the grant for Police, and to revise the Budget Estimates and Allotments for the current year, and the Finance Committee's Report on these subjects.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th April 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of FRANJEE WADIA DASS DOOLUBDASS, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the LIQUIDATION of this ESTATE were FILED, on the 25th day of April 1871, in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,

Attorneys for the Trustees.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a STEAM LAUNCH. Full particulars as to conditions, build, size, and price to be sent addressed A. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, a "ROB ROY" CANOE, in perfect order; complete with Sails, Paddle and Box for Travelling. Price Rs. 120. Apply to W. O., care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

F. ASQUITH,

(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK, which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Canal Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

	Cash.	Credit.
OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin ... (30 inches.	25 0	28 0
Ditto ... (33 ...	28 0	32 0
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding, Division for M linery, and upper compartment, the best made ... (36 inches.	45 0	50 0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seats, Brown Leather, Wide ... (24 ...	23 8	26 0
and Flat, with strong brass lower Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A ... (27 ...	25 0	28 8
very serviceable article		
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen	13 8	15 0
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening	6 8	7 8
Ditto ditto, Best Brown Leather	7 8	8 8
Dressing Case, Best Brown Leather with Ring Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles...	9 0	10 0
Soiled Linen Bags, made of 8 oz. Canvas, 4 Strong Locks, and Leather Straps ...	2 0	2 4
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size	4 12	5 8
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair...	12 8	14 0
Travelling Pillows, large and small	22 0	25 0
	2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for ...	22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c. ...	28 0	31 0
Best—French printed Cambric Collars attached.	28	31
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts	7 0	8 0
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those who have tried it ... each	6 8	7 8
... six for	37 0	42 8
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes. each	9 0	10 0
... six for	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best quality made ... ... each	11 8	13 0
... six for	75 0	85 0
Flannel—Pure Wool. Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk ... each	8 8	9 8
... six for	49 0	56 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT MAKERS,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT.'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock ...	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	13 8
Fine Fancy Stripes	14 8	16 8
Fine, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Superfine ditto	18 8	21 0
Balbriggan, "Real"	25 0	29 0

GENT.'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.

Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

Plain Colours	14 8	16 8
Superfine Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes	18 8	21 0
Ditto ditto	21 0	24 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 2

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West End	6 0	7 0
Shakspeare	6 0	7 0
Dux	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
With Tie to West End	6 8	7 8
attached to Dux	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Patanguin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

22, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES standing on the CALCUTTA and BOMBAY REGISTERS of this Company, on which the First Instalment of 6th Call of Rs. 50 per Share, with Interest accrued, shall not have been paid on the 10th day of MAY next, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th April 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3.30 P.M., to receive the Accounts for the year ending 14th instant, to appoint Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 20TH INSTANT, until the 8TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3.30 P.M., when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be PROPOSED:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Directors.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in the Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st May 1871, at 9 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

After which the Meeting will be made Special, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Resolution, which will be submitted to the Shareholders:—

"That out of the net profits of the Company for the year 1870, a sum of Rs. ... be set apart and appropriated towards the formation of a Working Capital Fund; and that the Directors be at liberty to set apart and appropriate for the like purpose, out of any future annual profits of the Company, when, and as the same may accrue such a further sum, or further sums (not exceeding 15 per cent. of such profits), as they may think fit, previous to the declaration of any Dividend or Dividends (provided nevertheless that such Working Capital shall at no one time exceed in amount the sum of Rs. 3,00,000), and the monies so set apart and forming such Working Capital Fund, shall be from time to time available for such ordinary or extraordinary expenses, attending the working and maintaining of the Company's Mills as the Directors may in their discretion deem expedient.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April 1871.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company in No. 1, Elphinstone Row, on MONDAY the 1st May, 1871, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive Accounts up to 31st December 1870.
2. To receive Directors' Report.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Ranjee Madhowjee in place of Messrs. J. G. Smith and H. Mansty, resigned
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Cassumbhoy Dhurmsey, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To consider two requisitions from certain Shareholders of the Company, proposing—

1st.—To farm out the Company's Revenue derived from the Mazagon Property for a period not exceeding five years on such terms and conditions as to the Directors may appear proper.

2nd.—To empower the Directors of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to invest by way of loans the money belonging to the Company which has been lying idle, or yielding only a nominal interest on the security of shares of the Colaba Land Company, Limited, only, at the best rate of interest, reserving a reasonable margin to cover the fluctuations of the market.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21ST APRIL to 1ST MAY, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR, Secretary.

No. 1, Horaby Row, 15th April 1871.

NOTICE.—Under instructions of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for SUPPLY of PETTY STORES required in the Government Lithographic Press Institution Depôt, &c., from 1st May 1871 to the 31st March 1872, on or before noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd May 1871.

A list of the Petty Stores can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned, where all particulars can be learnt.

A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required on tendering to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency,

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 29th April 1871.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

EGYPTIAN ...	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
NEW ORLEANS ...	„ 25 „
SEA ISLAND ...	„ 25 „
PERUVIAN ...	„ 25 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hinguphat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure. G. F. FORBES,

Bombay, 3rd April 1871. Cotton Commissioner.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. u.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	250	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	176½
5,750	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	7 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
4,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	100	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	465

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,090
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	161
750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.1.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£20	43.10.7	do.	Do.
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
...	£18	675.1.0	do.	Do. New Shares

245					
126					
1,106					
200					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co
300	2,000	all	300*	Alliance Spinning
100	5,000	all		Bombay
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills
750	3,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning
700	1,000	all	75	p.c. Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	150	p.c. Manockji Petit's
800	2,000	all	80	p.c. Oriental
800	2,000	2,400	...	Royal

1,575		
2,575		
3,000		
975		
250		
2,810		
2,965		
1,050 x d		
2,900		
2,250		

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—27TH APRIL, 1871.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, only small sums, at Rs. 99-2, or 1-14 discount, prices firm.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 103-6 and 103-8.

5½ per cents were in demand at Rs. 113-2, no seller.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 193.

Bank of Upper India, half-shares, at Rs. 60.

Eastern Bengal Railway Stock, at Rs. 236 per £20.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 215.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, yesterday and to-day, but the price did not transpire.

Bimauth Tea Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 190, exclusive of the dividend.

Punkabaree Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 45.

Tuckvar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 65.

The Ruttal Tea Co. declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the crop of 1870.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Scady, Captain, 28th Regiment, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Beckey, Captain, 95th Regiment, on sick leave, from Meerut.

Scott, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Port Blair.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Browne, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Lahore.

Robarson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Jhelum.

Sibthorpe, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Sedgwick, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.

Chesshor, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Meerut.

Newbolt, Captain, 1-5th Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Nowshera.

Cramsie, Lieutenant, 1-5th Fusiliers, to join, to Nowshera.

Shawe, Quartermaster, 5th Lancers, to join, to Sealkote.

Twiss, Major, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Mander, Captain, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to England.

Bridge, Captain, 41st Fusiliers, on medical certificate, to England.

Hepworth Captain, 16th Madras Light Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Sendy, Captain, 66th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Benson, Major, 9th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Walker, Captain, 6th Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Douglas, Assistant Surgeon, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Sheil, Major, 60th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Hankey, Colonel, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to England.

APRIL 30.

Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, to Poona.

Robert, Captain, Bengal General List, to join, to Mount Abboo.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 26.)

Mr. Archibald Colin Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of Burpetah, is promoted to the first grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. William Humphrey Page, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Goalundo, in Furreedpore, from 1st May.

Mr. Francis William Bliss Cowley to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, in the second grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood, or until further orders.

Captain Edmund Yeamans Walcott, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Durrung.

Mr. William Wavell to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Herbert Hankey, or until further orders.

Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. William Wavell, or until further orders.

Mr. George Cumming Miller Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Soopool, in Bhaugulpore. The orders of the 10th instant appointing Mr. William George Block to have charge of the Sub-division of Soopool are cancelled.

Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, for three months, from 15th instant, or subsequent date.

The leave granted to Mr. Frederick Horatio Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, under the orders of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of the Reverend George Wright Manson, B.D., Junior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The leave granted to Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, under the orders of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Francis Graves to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, from the date on which Mr. James Hammond Thompson may make over charge to him.

Surgeon James Howard Thornton, M.B., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Arrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon James John Durand, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Jennins, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, leave for twenty months, on medical certificate.

22nd April.—Mr James Hammond Thompson, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, for two months.

Dr. Neil Benjamin Baillie, Civil Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, is allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. W. G. Bayley, Assistant Controller, first grade, to officiate as Deputy Controller, Central Office of Accounts, P. W. D., Bengal, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. A. Billings.

Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the First Division, Grand Trunk Road, is allowed three months' special leave.

Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R. E., Executive Engineer, fourth grade, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Division, Fort William, is appointed to the Barrackpore Division.

Mr. George Henry Blyth, Revenue Surveyor, third grade, attached to the Second Division, Lower Provinces, is transferred to the Delhi and Hissar Division, with effect from the 21st instant.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 25.)

Captain A. O'H Clay, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Cuddapah, preparatory leave for one month, from or after the 24th instant.

Mr. E. F Webster, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Captain J. Macdougall, Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, privilege leave for one month.

Mr. William A Symonds, Deputy Collector of Tinnevelly, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly during the employment of Captain Walters on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Mather Richard Weld, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Captain Macdougall on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. F Fitzpatrick, M.D., will be considered to have acted as Medical Inspector of Emigrants during the period he held medical charge of the 1st District of the Town of Madras.

Mr Edward Green Balfour, Acting Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to be a Fellow of the University of Madras.

Captain H. T. Rogers, R.E., to act as Principal of the Civil Engineering College during the absence of Captain Edgcome, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

Captain A. DeCourcy Scott, R. E., Executive Engineer of the second grade, to be Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. F. Bateman, Sub-Engineer of the first grade, to be extra Assistant Engineer of the first grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel T. H. Campbell, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Superintendent Gun Carriage Manufactory, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Captain E. M. Norie, Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master-General, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Phillips, on furlough, or until further orders.

Captain G. S. Blair, of the Staff Corps, Assistant to the Inam Commissioner of Mysore, (furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras, from the 16th April 1871.

Captain G. H. Tillard, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Captain A. O'H. Clay, of the Staff Corps, First Assistant and Active Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey, and Lieut. G. Walker, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Annamalay Range, in charge of the Madura and Tinnevelly Forests—furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras.

The leave on furlough, on medical certificate, for two years, granted in G O 18th April 1871 to Lieutenant-Colonel H T Campbell, of the Staff Corps, is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) under the Regulations of 1868, subject to the orders of Her Majesty's Government, and to embark from Madras.

The furlough to Europe granted to Major General F J Goldsmid, c. b, of the Staff Corps, is cancelled from the 9th August 1870 the date of his appointment by Her Majesty's Government on a special duty to Seistan.

The six months' extension of leave to Europe granted in G. O. 19th May 1870 to Captain C B Smith, of the Infantry General List, is cancelled from the 8th August last, the date on which he was placed by Her Majesty's Government under the orders of Major-General Goldsmid for special duty in Seistan.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 14th April 1871.

Major A. Gahagan, Staff Corps, to general duty, Dorandah.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Hale, having completed his period of probationary duty in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, is transferred to the Department of the Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Madras, April 19.

In accordance with G. O. G. No. 89, dated 10th April 1871, the following removals are ordered :—

Lieut.-Colonel Cholmeley, from 19th Regt. N. I., to Madras—to report himself to the Adjutant General for orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Firth, 19th Regiment N. I., to Madras —To report himself to the Adjutant General for orders.

Lieutenant- olonel Bowen, 19th Regiment N I, to Madras —To report himself to the Adjutant General for orders.

Captain Atkinson, from 19th Regiment N I, to Madras— To report himself to the Adjutant General for orders.

The above removals to have effect from the date the officers are severally relieved.

The following postings are ordered :—

Colonel Owen, (Europe) from Comdt. 37th Regt. N. I. to Comdt. 19th Regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Colonel Macaulay, from Offg. Comdt. 37th Regt. N. I., to Comdt. 37th Regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Colonel Haultain, from Offg. Comdt. 9th Regt. N. I., to Offg. Comdt. 19th Regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Colonel Shortland, from Offg. 2nd in Command 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, to 2nd in Command 19th Regt. Native Infantry.

Major Smithers, from general duty, Secunderabad, to Offg. Wing Officer 19th Regt. Native Infantry.

Captain McInroy, from Attached 39th Regt. N. I., to Adjutant 19th Regt. N. I.

No. 1 company of the 19th Regt. Native Infantry, assembled with such men of the company as were on garrison or regimental guards, other than the quarter guard, or in hospital or absent on leave on the 11th February 1871 are excepted from the operation of G. O. G. No. 89 of 10th April 1871 and will continue on the strength of the regiment.

The arms and accoutrements of all native ranks ordered back to Madras will be returned into regimental stores, cothing, in wear the property of Government, including bounty clothing, will be brought to Madras and deposited in store at the Native Infantry Depot, Palaveram.

Discharge documents for all ranks who are to be dismissed, will be completed as far as possible and delivered to the officers proceeding to Madras with the men.

Rolls in triplicate of No. 1 company and of the quarter guard will be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant General. These of No. 1 company will include every man on its strength on the 11th February 1871, with a remark against the name of such as are not affected by this order, vide para 4, and giving in each case the necessary explanation.

On the arrival of the men at Madras the Officer Commanding the Centre District will be good enough to order a general parade of the troops, when Government General Order No. 89 of the 10th April 1871 is to be read to the men to be dismissed, in Hindoostani, Tamil and Telegoo—and the men paid up to date, subsistence to their villages included, and their discharge certificates given to them.

The Quarter Master-General will take the necessary steps for the passages required by all ranks to and from the Straits by this order.

Officers Commanding Native Infantry Regiments serving in the Mysore Division and Southern Centre, Northern and Ceded Districts, and Malabar and Canara, are directed to forward as early as practicable to the Adjutant General's Office at the Presidency, a nominal roll in the subjoined form of such commissioned, non-commissioned rank and file of the corps as may be desirous of volunteering for service with the 19th Native Infantry now at Singapore.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Colonel J. M. Snakespear, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 9th Native Infantry, to offg. Commandant, 9th Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. H. J. Fletcher, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 19th Native Infantry—from Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 8th N I., to offg. Wing Officer 8th Native Infy, at his own request.—With effect from date of arrival of Col. Cooke.

Major J S Saillie, Staff Corps—from officiating Wing Officer 8th Native Infantry, to genl. duty at Mercara —With effect from date of arrival of Col. Cooke.

Lieut.-Col. W. Serres, Staff Corps, Wing officer 23rd Light Infantry, to offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 41st Native Infantry—To join forthwith.

Major C. M. Hailes, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 8th Native Infantry, to officiating Wing Officer 23rd Light Infantry.

Capt. W. Stoddart, Staff Corps (Europe), from 1st Wing Subaltern 29th Native Infantry to 1st Wing Subaltern 11th N. I., vice Sherman, who vacates.

Lieut. F. J. F. Munro, Genl. List, from attached 11th N. I., to offg. 1st Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry.

Captain W. T. Brereton, Staff Corps, from Attached 29th N. I., to 1st Wing Subn., 29th N. I.

Colonel G. R. R. Phillips, Staff Corps, from 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 3rd Light Cavalry, to Offg. Cmdt. 1st Light Cavalry—With effect from date of departure of Col. Macdonald on s. c.

Col. G. H. M. Aynsley, Staff Corps, from General duty, Bangalore, to offg. 2nd in Comd., and Squadron Officer 3rd L. C.—With effect from date of departure of Col. Macdonald on s. c.

Assistant Surgeon C Sibthorpe is to be considered as having done duty with the Left Wing 7th Native Infantry from the 14th to the 20th March 1871, both days inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon W. Macrae, M.B., to 38th Native Infantry, but to continue in present employ until relieved.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Second Captain I. Ketchen, D Brigade, Ootacamund, 8 c., for 4 months, from 9th April 1871 in continuation of privilege leave.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Colonel) R. G. H. Grant, D Brigade, Ootacamund, on private affairs, from 10th March to 9th September 1871.

45th Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant I. O. Gage, in continuation of privilege leave from 26th April to 25th May 1871—Poona, private affairs.

66th Foot—Captain H. A. F. Merewether, in continuation for three months—Bangalore and Neilgherries, s. c.

79th Foot.—Captain C. H. Miers, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board by the overland route—Unfit to do duty with troops.

79th Foot.—Captain N. Campbell, from 28th March 1871, or date of departure—Bombay, s. c, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Colonel W. C. R. Macdonald, Commandant 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from 8th April 1871, or date of departure, to the 10th October 1871—Bangalore and Neilgherries, s. c.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Campbell, from 4th April 1871, or date of departure—Madras, s. c, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Grant, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 32nd Regiment Native Infantry from 16th April to 15th October 1871—Seone, Jubbulpore, and Saugor, private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major W. Hands, officiating Assistant Quarter Master General, Pegu Division, from 1st April 1871, or date of departure, for 6 months—Madras and Neilgherries, s. c.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel A B. Marsack, Wing Officer 4th Native Infantry, for one month, from 18th March 1871 or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. 17th March 1871.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 18s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 12s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolans & Colr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Gallon	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	
Overland Steamers		£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal			
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. ton nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Martaban (s)	Heasman	Kurrachee, April 26.
	Cavour	Murphy	Liverpool, Dec. 10.
	Statesman	Williamson	Calcutta, April 20.
30	M. S. alphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, April 27.
	T. E. Lemon	Anderson	Liverpool, Nov. 28.
	Phette Allem	Rowe	Calcutta, March 11.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Night Hawk	Spence	Calcutta, via Madras.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.
	Pilot (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Bonnie Dundee	Connor	Liverpool.
	Annie	Baker	Colombo & Rangoon.

The steamer India, Dodero, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship Prince of Wales, to Persian Gulf.

Ship William Fairburn, to Liverpool.

Ship Bhowanggor, to Persian Gulf.

Ship France, to Havre, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

April 26 Mary and Emma.....Thompson ...Galle, April 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 25 Madras (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

April 26 Madras (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Fairburn, 4 casks rigged chains, T Escoboallec.

Prince O. car, 12 packages glassware, and 6 packages iron safes, S Parsia, 22 cases oilmanstore, 14 cases confectionery, and 10 cases honey soap, H Momadbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Canning, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Dilharne, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Eam Mendel, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Lorne (s), 1 cask brass ware, B Hoptoola.

Berar (s), 17 cases acid, D S Kemp & Co.

Prince Oscar, 118 cases empty soda water bottles, John S Elmore & Co; 2 cases gilt frame, H Cleson & Co; 80 cases syder, J Neuberg; 12 cases confectionary, The L. A. & A. Co; 2 cases hardware, A Noorbhoy; 17 cases old tom, and 34 cases stout, P Framjee & Co; 76 cases champagne, Blackwell & Co; 40 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 12 bundles hardware, 3,943 bars Swedish iron, Thomas Stewart & Co; 20 bales and 4 cases paper, E Eboraijee; 2 casks hardware, 1 case, stationery, &c, L Ebrain & Co; 5 casks red paint, 5 cases varnish, 125 drums linseed oil, 25 drums turpentine, and 4 case, Persian dye, N Tyabjee & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aris (s), 3 bales hemp rope, Gaddum & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jeypore, 88 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 104 bales cotton, K Peetamber & Co; 61 bales cotton, N Hurrypursad; 100 bales cotton, L Pespall; 40 bales cotton, L Enderjee.

Challenge (s), 60 bales cotton, V Vassie; 40 bales cotton, G Premjee; 101 bales cotton, R Manockshaid; 100 bales cotton, B Bhanjee; 25 bales cotton, H Cullianjee.

Antrim, 250 bales cotton, J Trebhoovandass; 50 bales cotton, G H Fazul & Co.

Thunderbolt, 150 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 250 bundls mowra seed, D Merwanjee & Co; 75 bales cotton, B Girdhur; 52 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.

Bonnie Dundie, 20 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Columbian (s), 100 bales wool, N Kuttow; 9 bales hide, and 1 bale skin, C Nanjee.

Romania, 200 bales cotton, M Scorjee & Co; 28 bales cotton, G Cullanjee.

William Fairburn, 1,300 bags old iron, F Freeborough.

Gatineau, 148 bales cotton, V Govindjee; 54 bales cotton, M Framjee & Co.

Americana, 84 bales hemp, S S Narrelwalla; 103 bales cotton, O Chapsee; 3 bales cotton, H C J Momed; 46 bales cotton, D Canjee & Co.

Filans (s), 500 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Lorne (s), 90 bales cotton, D G Hoossan; 61 bales cotton, Groves, Cotton & Co.

Trent (s), 35 bales cotton, E Framjee & Co; 22 bales cotton, H M S Mushkee; 50 bales cotton, G H Fazul & Co.

Robert Kerr, 100 bales cottin, D Verjee.

Baron Macaulay, 205 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Western Bell, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales cotton C Ebram.

Andaman, 250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Helen Scott, 50 bales cotton, C Ebram.

Ashgrove, 163 bundles nux vomica, D Woomersee.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 60 bales olibanum, L Dattoo.

Varuna, 25 cases rossa oil.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 1 parcel coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Esk, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 80 cwts. of horns, P Dumjee.

FOR BRINDISI.

Columbian (s), 10 bags pepper, and 10 bags coffee, Remington & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India (s), 15 pots rossa oil, S M A Latiff.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbian (s), 2 bales cotton, R Brothers & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 130 bundles sharkfins, A Munjee.

New Margaret, 324 bundles sharkfins, A Minjee; 13 bales cotton, H M S Mushkee; 293 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PEEL.—April 20th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of W. F. Peel, Esq., of a daughter.

SOUTH.—April 29th, at Byculla, the wife of W. South, of a son.

DEATH.

STEUART.—April 29th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. William Hill, of a daughter.

STEUART.—April 29th, at Rose Bud Hotel, Mazagon, suddenly, Thomas Steuart, Esq., late of Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONINGHAM.—April 24th, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain Herbert Coningham, of a daughter.

LINDSAY.—April 25th, at Bena es, the wife of Captain A. H. Lindsay, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

HILL.—April 22nd, at Simla, the wife of Mr. William Hill, of a daughter.

HAMILTON.—April 24th, at Ferozepore, the wife of J. Graham Hamilton, Esq., 39th Regiment, of a son.

PENNYCUICK.—April 25th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Colonel Pennycuick, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILLINGTON—TYDD.—April 12th, at St. Andrews, Cachar, by the Rev. J. Bisich, by Special License, Henry Beales Willington, of Cachar, third son of Dr. John Willington, London, to Emilie Mary Tydd, widow of the late Alfred James Tydd, of Cachar.

DEATHS.

FREEMAN.—April 22nd, at Agra, Eleanor Eliza, wife of V. Evans Freeman, aged 21 years, 10 months and 26 days.

SHERMAN.—At Oxford Lodge, Atkinson's Road, Vepery, Sidney Russell, infant son of Fred and Mary Sherman, aged 1 month and 7 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871.

It is as well for us to pause occasionally on our march of "progress" in India, and take stock, as it were, of our position and the distance travelled by us. Our rulers are, we know, satisfied, and more than satisfied with themselves and with the results attained by them; indeed, were it not for the inconsiderate turbulence of the so-called "extra" members, the heads of the various departments assembled in Council would set an example of amiable concord, Christian resignation to their lot, and earnest appreciation of one another to the best regulated family in the British Empire. Duly thankful as we are for the chance which has entrusted the fortunes of the Empire to a party which has raised the largest revenue hitherto realised in India, which has passed and repealed more laws in a shorter time than any previous administration, full of admiration as we cannot fail to be for the beautiful system of Civil Courts *à l'Anglaise* which we have given to the poor benighted, half-naked, and wholly uneducated Hindoo, and with our attention riveted, as it is, with a respectful awe on the palaces—at least such of them as stand—the canals, useful and ornamental, and other triumphs of the Public Works Department, we cannot help owning to an uncomfortable feeling every now and then that all is not quite yet as it should be. It is a weakness, and we are, of course, ashamed of it; we are unworthy of the times in which we live and of the great statesmen whom the last Conservative administration, notoriously feeble as it was in intellectual leaders, spared us with such a noble self-denial. But are there not some weak points in the edifice? Like some of the buildings of the P. W. D., are not our institutions outwardly splendid, full of cracks and flaws, more showy than useful, and hardly likely to be permanently safe? We are rapidly making progress somewhither, for we are ever on the move, but recent events have made many of us stop to enquire is our progress in the right direction. Can the system which has so developed our Civil Courts that they encourage the improvident to borrow and the cautious to lend, until, as we have more than once pointed out, the mass of the cultivators are in the merciless webs of the hated foreign *sowcars*, can the development of such a system be entitled real progress? And can any Englishman who has the real advancement of the British—aye, even of the Indian—Empire at heart have witnessed some of the recent proceedings of the Bombay High Court with other than feelings of the deepest humiliation? It is at any rate proved that there have been—we have before related the story—extensive frauds in the Public Works Department. A magistrate who was imbued rather with the old-fashioned idea that administering justice entailed the bringing of offenders to the punishment they deserved, than with the modern one which teaches—we scarcely know what—except that to bring offenders to justice is very injudicious if not absolutely criminal. This magistrate was especially energetic in an enquiry into some frauds which took place in his own district, and succeeded in convicting and punishing the worst of the offenders. He was thereupon appointed by Government as a Special Commissioner to enquire into other frauds in the department, and, if possible, bring to punishment their perpetrators. And what has been the result? The parties first convicted have, it is true, not escaped; but they have so far succeeded in turning the tables on the public servant whose only fault was too much zeal, that they have had him virtually tried for being accessory to torture to extort confessions, he has been declared an improper person to sit in a court of justice during the trial of a case with which he had nothing to do, and after being the target for the vehement attacks of the lawyer who leads the Bombay bar by virtue of his powers of vituperation, as a wind-up, has had to sit quietly in Court and hear his evidence compared with that of an informer who had turned twice, and the balance of credibility given to the latter. It is true that this was only done by the lawyer alluded to who cannot be expected to sympathise with the feelings of a gentleman, when his sympathies are his professional capital, and they were purchased for fraudulent contractors and perjured informers; it is also true that this advocate has proved himself a notoriously indifferent judge, and that especially in the matter of the demeanour of witnesses he had the misfortune to differ with the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; and we are very sure that the base insinuations of Mr. Anstey did not in the least injure Mr. Pritchard, either in his own estimation or in that of any honest man, English or Indian. But what must be the effect on the ignorant majority when they hear an Englishman suggest it as probable that an English magistrate is capable of torturing men into confession of crimes they never committed, and then perjuring himself to screen himself from the consequences! How can the mofussil magistrates uphold their daily diminishing authority when it is known that the High Court is ready to hear with open ears, and British advocates to plead with open palms, accusations against magistrates such as those which have been heard and pleaded so recently? Of the absolute failure of justice to reach the perpetrators of the gigantic swindle at Gunnesh Khind we say nothing, we only hope that Mr. Stephen has read the case and will note how much "the laws of evidence" would appear to have hindered the Crown prosecution; we only wish here to protest against the painful treatment that has been shown to the mofussil bench. We have no fault to find with individuals. We had and have the misfortune to differ with Mr. Justice Bayley, both in his estimate of the mofussil bench and of the veracity of native witnesses, but we would quarrel with no man for a difference of opinion, least of all would we for our own sakes risk the penalties of a prosecution for "contempt of Court." We do not wish here to criticise Mr. Anstey. He has great powers, as we have said, of vituperation and malignant insinuation joined to eloquence and great experience in unusual cases; and why should he not sell his powers in the best market? An advocate we know has no interest but his client's, and much as we may deprecate wanton attacks on honest men in defence of men whose honesty is at any rate doubtful, still such is the practice among a certain class of criminal barristers, and has had able and honest men among its vindicators. What we do object to is the system, that system of checks, of trusting nobody, which is the great tendency of the bureaucracy which now governs India. If all comes from the sentimental desire which we have so often opposed of assimilating everything Indian to what is English, of treating the mild Hindoo as if he was a free-born Briton. No one is trusted to settle anything, and finality is as unknown in our courts of justice as to the Ministers of Finance. A tribunal appointed solely to pick holes in the work of the Courts beneath it, gets naturally to think that the more holes it picks the better its work is performed, and as perfect public servants are not obtainable in this world any such Court of Faultfinding must necessarily have many opportunities of exposing the shortcomings sometimes real, sometimes fanciful of those beneath it. Long practice makes it ingenious, while an honest wish to earn the pay attached to the office makes its members quite eager to increase their work, and so every fault of the authorities is made the most of to an admiring Hindoo public. The clever rogues who form no small minority of this said public are not slow at appreciating the symptoms displayed. Every reformer, every witness who had not time to be "got at" in the lower Court, now rushes in with a cry for protection from the habitual treatment of the officers of the semi-barbarous land—separated by the whole width of a creek from Bombay —"the Mofussil." Our space will not permit us to comment further on the evils of this system of appeal in appeal, and of what appears to us the certain results which will ensue if the High Court intends to constitute itself into a Court for the trial of Mofussil Magistrates, but we wish to point out one difference between this country and England which makes it impossible to model our machinery for the detection and punishment of offences on that which prevails—and occasionally with but indifferent success—in England. It is this. In England public sympathy is as a rule with the authorities—the people look on the Government as their own, and he who breaks the law, sins against themselves who made it; but here the Sirkar is to the people but an all-powerful machine, and their sympathy is rather with men like themselves when they break the laws of this mysterious entity, than with this Sirkar which is nothing to them but a huge irresistible power. And this is especially true in cases where Government has been defrauded by its servants or where the latter has been proved corrupt. There is nothing in such offences in any way revolting to native morality, and this has been particularly noticeable in the recent prosecutions when the whole sympathy of the native public as represented by their organs has been with the accused, and have made them eagerly seize at accusations against public servants, which they must have felt to have been most certainly exaggerated tenfold, and can scarcely have imagined, in the case at least of the European officers, to have been founded on fact. No native will willingly come forward to assist the detection of crime, and too often fear of public opinion prevents the few who would from self-interest or other motive assist the authorities from doing so. Again, it is notorious that a witness would rather lie to his own gain than tell the truth with the approval of a good conscience as his only reward. Hence it is absolutely necessary to keep a watch on witnesses to prevent their being tampered with, and if justice is to be administered and crime repressed, and these are after all, we assume, the main objects of criminal legislation, there must not be a too rigid a distinction between executive and judicial functions, as Mr. Stephen said the other day. A Judge must very often be a prosecutor. The evil effects of the recent prosecutions will not quickly pass away, but if the wanton waste of public money which these prosecutions have entailed will only induce the Legislature to strengthen rather have weaken the hands of the executive—who perhaps after all are better rulers of that strange mofussil in which they have passed their lives than Mr. Justice Bayley aided by Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey of Bridgewater fame—why perhaps

POWER OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT IN SIND.

The following judgment was delivered on 9th March by the Chief Justice regarding an application,—made in a suit by Hajee Jeeva Noor Mahomed of Bombay, at present temporarily residing at Kurrachee, against Aboobucker Ibrahim, residing at Kurrachee and carrying on business there in his own name,—for attachment before judgment of property beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. The application was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, and on the 9th March the following judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice :—

"This is a suit in respect of a partnership alleged to have existed between four persons, namely, the plaintiff, Nathu Noor Mahomed, Detardina Noor Mahomed, and the defendant. The plaint states that Nathu Noor Mahomed and Detardina Noor Mahomed have retired from the partnership, and assigned their respective interests therein to the plaintiff. The partnership is stated to have been for the sale at Kurrachee, in Sind, of goods purchased by the plaintiff only, and Nathu and Detardina Noor Mahomed at, and supplied from Bombay to the partnership shop at Kurrachee which was under the management of the defendant, who used from time to time to make remittances from Kurrachee to the plaintiff and two other partners in Bombay in payment for the goods. The plaint further alleges that Rs. 44,096-14-2 are due from the defendant to the plaintiff for goods so supplied to the defendant, and prays a dissolution of the partnership, an account of the partnership transactions, &c., and an injunction against the sale or alienation of the partnership goods or stock-in-trade by the defendant, and against his collecting the debts due to or outstanding assets of the partnership, and for a receiver.

Leave to institute this suit under section 12 of the Charter of 1865 of this Court was granted by Mr. Justice Green, part of the cause of action, (viz., the purchase of the goods in Bombay), appearing to have arisen within the original local jurisdiction of this Court.

The hearing of this cause has not yet taken place. An application was however made to Mr. Justice Bayley in Chamber for an order under sections 81 and 83 of the Civil Procedure Code, that "a warrant should issue to the proper officer at the District Court of Kurrachee commanding him to call upon the defendant within 14 days from the service of the said warrant to appear before the sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court house, Bombay, and show cause why the defendant should not furnish security in the sum of Rs. 44,096-14-2 to the satisfaction of this Court to fulfil any decree that may be passed against him in the suit;" and for a direction "that the property specified in the application" (namely, all the goods, furniture, and effects in the defendant's shop and warehouse respectively situate at Sudder Bazaar in Kurrachee, of the estimated value of Rs. 12,000 or thereabouts) "should be attached until the further order of this Court in manner provided by section 83 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that the warrant so issued be transmitted to the District Court of Kurrachee for execution."

Mr. Justice Bayley had doubts as to the authority of this Court or of a Judge thereof to make such an order, and was prevented by the Criminal Sessions from disposing of the application, which was therefore renewed before my brother Green, in Chamber, who, also entertaining doubts as to the jurisdiction to make such an order, mentioned the matter to me. In consequence of the importance of the question, and also as there had been a decision on a nearly similar question *in re Abraham*, reported 6 Bombay High Court Reports 170, A. C. J., it was arranged that the application should stand adjourned into Court in order that the question might be argued before two Judges. It was accordingly argued on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, by Mr. Latham, of counsel for the plaintiff (the applicant), before Mr. Justice Green and myself. Mr. Latham of course relied upon the case in 6 Bombay High Court Reports, already mentioned, and stated that he was unable to find any other reported decision upon the point.

That case (*in re Abraham*) was one of a warrant issued by the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Berar, in pursuance of an order by that Court for an attachment before judgment of moneys belonging to the defendant in a suit in the same Court, which moneys were deposited with the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay. The warrant was indorsed under Act XXIII. of 1840, section 1, by a Judge of the High Court for execution within its local jurisdiction. The validity of that indorsement was reconsidered by the same learned Judge and another upon a petition presented for the purpose of having it set aside, and the indorsement was upheld. It was there contended for the petitioner that the warrant of the Assistant Commissioner of Berar was one which he had not any power to issue under section 81 of the Civil Procedure Code, and, therefore, that it should not have been indorsed for execution by a Judge of the High Court, inasmuch as Act XXIII. of 1840 does not even purport to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Mofussil Courts, but merely conferred upon the Supreme Court, now represented by this Court, the power of executing the process of the Mofussil Courts, *i.e.*, such process as they had power to issue and [illegible] they have not power *aliunde*, Act XXIII. of [illegible] does not bestow it upon them, and it was added [illegible] if this were not so, the curious result would follow that the Mofussil Courts could attach property before judgment within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this Court, whereas this Court could not do so within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Mofussil Courts.

Mr. Latham in his argument before us in the present case, in discussing *in re Abraham*, admitted that Act XXIII. of 1840 section 1, could not support the decision in that case, if the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Berar had not jurisdiction under the Civil Procedure Code to make the order and issue the warrant upon it for attaching before judgment property of the defendant situated in parts of British India beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Berar Court, and in that view we agree. But the same learned counsel argued that, under section 81 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Berar Court had authority to make the order and issue the warrant which it did; and that the warrant was accordingly rightly indorsed for execution by a Judge of this Court, and therefore that the Berar case was in point here, for, if the Berar Court had such power under the Civil Procedure Code alone, so must this Court, which, under its present Charter followed the Civil Procedure Code until the Judges make general rules in substitution for its provisions. Mr. Latham relied on the following passage in the judgment *in re Abraham*:—"We are of opinion that section 81 of the Code of Civil Procedure, under which the warrant issued, does not require the property to be attached before judgment to be within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant. That section sets out two states of facts: (1), if a defendant is about to dispose of his property or any part thereof; or (2), to remove any such property from the jurisdiction of the Court where the suit is pending, in either case the Court may direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the defendant shall be attached. As regards the property mentioned under the first state of facts, it does not matter whether it be within or without the jurisdiction of the Court. The Code further provides that attachment before judgment shall be made in the same manner as attachment after judgment in execution of a decree for money." (Section 85).

Assuming, but not deciding, that it has been satisfactorily established by affidavits that the defendant is about to dispose of the goods, furniture, &c., in the shop and warehouse at Kurrachee with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him by this Court in this suit, the question is whether this Court has power to issue a warrant to the District Court at Kurrachee, or any officer thereof, to call upon the defendant to appear within a given time, before the sitting Judge in Chambers at this Court-house in Bombay, and show cause why he should not furnish security in the sum already mentioned to fulfil any decree that may be passed against him in this suit, and in the interim to direct the attachment, until further order, of the said goods, furniture, &c., at Kurrachee.

Further assuming that the proposed order is not in form faulty in not following with sufficient closeness the language of section 83 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or that we modify the form of order so as to render it conformable to that section, the question remains—Can we attach property, moveable or immoveable, at Kurrachee, which is a place outside our local jurisdiction? That question depends upon the construction to be given to the Civil Procedure Code. It must be specially borne in mind that the step which we are requested to take is a proceeding *in rem* and not *in personam*. *Prima facie* when we look to enactments relating to the powers of a Court over the property of litigants, we should expect to find those enactments concerned with property, whether it be moveable or immoveable, which is situated within their local jurisdiction—even courts of equity in England and America, which exercise the widest jurisdiction, do not attempt to operate directly *in rem* when the *res* is beyond their local jurisdiction, but act *in personam* only, and so deal with the person within their jurisdiction as to induce him to act with regard to the *res* outside the jurisdiction as the rules of equity deem to be just. *Penn v. Lord Baltimore*—1 Vesey, Senior, 444, *at third*, per Lord Hardwicke, 447, 454, S.C.; 2 White and Tudor L. C., 664, 668, 678, 680 (1st edn.); Storey's Conflict of Laws, plac. 543, 544, 549 (*et third*, N. 2), 550 *et seq.* (6th ed.) *Earl of Oxford's case*—2 White and Tudor's L. C. *in notis* 463, (1st edn.) Again, the mode of enforcing an Irish or foreign judgment in England, or an English or foreign judgment in Ireland, or a judgment in one of the United States in another of them, is not by process of execution issued directly on such judgment but by an action brought upon it. *Duchess of Kingston's case, in notis*,—2 Sm. L. C. 448 *et seq.*, (3rd edn.,) 1 Kent. Com. 284, 10th edn. 2 ibid, 100, 102, Storey's Conflict of Laws, chap. 15, plac. 584 *et seq.* If greater facilities be desired for the execution of judgments beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the courts which have pronounced them, resort, it would seem, must be had to special legislation. Such legislation there has been for the Civil Courts of British India in sections 284 to 295, inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code. The enactments contained in those sections dispense with the necessity for bringing an action upon a decree when sought to be executed within the jurisdiction of a different Court from that in which it was pronounced, by enabling the latter Court to transmit a copy of the decree to the other Court, together with a certificate that satisfaction of such decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court so transmitting the copy of the decree and certificate and a copy of any order for execution of such decree that may have been passed (section 285). The Court to which those documents are transmitted is bound to file them without further proof, unless under any peculiar circumstances, to be specified in its order, it shall require such proof (section 286). The copy of any such decree or order for execution when filed in that Court has, for the purpose of being executed, the same effect as a decree or order for execution made by it, and may, if that Court be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district, be executed by it, or any of its subordinate courts to which it may entrust the execution of the same (section 287.) It has no power to inquire into the validity of the decree, unless it appear on the face of it that the Court by which it was made had not jurisdiction to make it (section 288.)

The 296th section is, upon the question now before us, very important. It provides that the rules contained in chapter 4 (which relates to the execution of decrees and extends from section 199 to section 296 inclusive) "shall be applicable to the execution of any judicial process for the sale of property or for the payment of money which may be ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding." It cannot be said that an order for attachment before judgment, or such an attachment itself, is judicial process for the sale of property or for the payment of money which may be ordered by a Civil Court in a civil proceeding. The case so far is manifestly one for the application of the rule *expressio unius, exclusio alterius*.

But it is argued that in sections 81 and 83 there have not been any words introduced which limit the property, there rendered liable to attachment before judgment, to property within the local jurisdiction of the court in which the suit has been brought.

We are not by any means confident that this argument is well founded and that there is not enough on the face of the 81st section (which must be read with the 83rd section) in the reference to removal of property from the jurisdiction of the Court, to lead us to the conclusion that those sections related solely to property situated within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that there are not any words in themselves tending to confine the property liable to attachment before judgment to property within the local limits of the jurisdiction. We find on referring to the sections relating to the execution of decrees, such as sections 200, 201, 203, and 205, language quite as comprehensive as that in sections 81 and 83. We would more especially refer to section 205, which is as follows:—"The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, lands, houses, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c., &c., and all other property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in his own name or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf." That language is at first sight almost as comprehensive as possible, yet the Legislature manifestly was of opinion that further special provisions, such as already noticed in sections 284 to 296, were necessary, in order to admit of the immediate execution of decrees, orders for execution, and judicial process for the sale of property, or for the payment of money in districts not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which such decrees, orders, &c., were originally made or issued. If such special provisions were necessary in such cases, it would seem to follow *à fortiori* that, notwithstanding the description in sections 81 and 83 of the property liable to attachment before judgment, similar provisions would be necessary in the case of such attachments. No such provision has been made. No authority has been given to a Court other than that in which the suit has been brought to carry out an attachment in that suit before judgment. If the Original Court has not power immediately to execute its own decrees in the district of another court, and execution of them can be only obtained by the intervention of the latter, we should require some very distinct language on the part of the Legislature to show that it intended that the Court in which the suit is brought can make or execute any order of attachment before judgment of property situate beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction.

The last argument to be noticed is that founded on section 85, which directs that "the attachment shall be made according to the nature of the property to be attached *in the manner* hereinafter prescribed for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money." That, we think, manifestly refers only to such provisions as are subsequently made in the Code, as sections 232 to 239 inclusive, with regard to the mode or manner of attachment of the various kinds of property, and not in any respect to the district in which it may be made.

We have had the great advantage of fully consulting our brothers Gibbs and Melvill who decided the case *in re Abraham*, and are authorised by them to say that on reconsideration of the points involved in it they have arrived at the same opinion which we have, namely, that the ruling there made cannot be sustained. They, however, are not to be understood as pledged in all particulars to the course of reasoning by which we have come to that conclusion. Mr. Latham's motion for the attachment before judgment sought for in the present case must be refused, on the ground that, under the Civil Procedure Code, a Civil Court cannot attach before judgment property situated beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction.

Motion refused.

Attorneys for the Applicant, Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30th April, 3 P.M.—Steamer Tanjore from Aden arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—30TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th April, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 59 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th April, 8-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th April, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 25 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th April, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th April, 7-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 23 minutes.

America via Turkey, 29th April, 16-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 29th to 9 P.M. of the 30th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 30	0 5
,, Calcutta	8 39	0 8
,, Madras	0 39	0 1

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1871.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Major G. Dalrymple Hay, B.S.C.; Capt. J. Charley, 60th Rifles; W. A. Roberts, Esq., R.H.A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, Cash.

N.B.—No application will be registered unless accompanied by a remittance on *Murree or Rawul Pindee only, post paid.*

After paying all expenses, 5 (five) per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

The residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on the 16th May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Cheques, money orders, &c., to be made payable, and applications to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 22ND APRIL, 1871.

[On a letter from the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, dated 23rd February 1871, submitting statements, showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1870, as compared with the year 1869.]

Owing to the introduction of the new forms the statistics of the year under report (the calendar year 1870) can now be compared with those of the previous year.

2. In 1869 the number of persons brought before the magistrates was 27,626. In 1870 the number was 31,917, the increase being 4,491. More than half of this increase is, however, accounted for by prosecutions under the Municipal and the Income tax Acts. There were 6,589 persons prosecuted under the Municipal Act, being an increase of 682 on the year 1869. The complaints against 4,965 were, however, withdrawn by the municipal officers, the accused having, as Mr. Connon remarks, either abated the nuisances complained of or made arrangements to do so before the cases were called on for disposal. The Senior Magistrate and his colleagues, whose attention was last year directed to the great number of these withdrawals, are satisfied that the municipal officers do not in any respect go beyond their duty and earnestly endeavour to benefit all classes of the community, and that they are deserving of all the support that can be given them. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is glad to receive this assurance of the efficiency and benevolent spirit with which municipal regulations are enforced.

3. In 1869 only 1,197 persons were summoned for failure to pay the income-tax. In 1870, 3,442 were summoned for this offence, but the cases against 3,216 persons were withdrawn, they having in most cases paid the amounts due from them before the hearing of the cases. This result speaks favourably for the manner in which the income-tax has been assessed and levied in the city of Bombay.

Among 5,210 persons accused of assault 1,784 were convicted and 1,073 acquitted after trial. The charges against the remaining 3,343 were either withdrawn or dismissed without trial.

54 persons were convicted of using language calculated to lead to breach of the peace, 55 persons were acquitted, and the complaints of this offence against the remaining 235 were withdrawn or dismissed without trial.

4. The disposal of cases is shown in the following table:—

	Persons Convicted.	Persons acquitted or dismissed on complaint being withdrawn.
High Court	141	40
Court of Petty Sessions	6	7
Police Magistrates	16,341	15,386
Convicted	16,488	
Acquitted	2,468	
Withdrawn	12,916	
Remanded	51	

5. The Senior Magistrate explains the large number of withdrawals in his remarks on the municipal and income-tax prosecutions and in the following general observations:—

"Most probably the parties arranged matters satisfactorily to themselves out of court. Some no doubt acted on the advice given by the magistrates and withdrew accordingly from prosecutions which they were impartially advised were hopeless." "In many of the cases of assault in which summonses were taken out, the complainants subsequently withdrew the charge or did not appear in court when called upon. Many of the charges have been dismissed by the magistrates owing to no sufficient evidence having been produced, but such a result cannot be foreseen when summonses are granted." "Persons making groundless complaints are responsible for their proceedings, and when frivolous and vexatious complaints are made, amends in such cases are given by order of the magistrate to the injured parties. It is not safe to refuse summonses as a rule, but when magistrates find that they have been imposed upon, this is found a good method of punishing the offence."

6. While admitting that of the cases of the 12,918 persons not proceeded with, about 3,000 are under the municipal and income-tax laws, and might probably have been easily avoided by the persons concerned, the fact that above 3,500 trivial charges of assault and use of irritating language were made but not proceeded with would appear to indicate that there is still a tendency on the part of many persons to have recourse to the police courts without sufficient reason. The only means of checking this practice is by the exercise of increased care in the examination of complainants before the issue of summonses and in the free award of amends when complaints are shown to have been frivolous or vexatious. The Senior Magistrate has not stated the amount awarded as amends during the past calendar year. This omission should be supplied and full information on this point should be given in all future returns.

7. In his review of crime the Senior Magistrate gives particulars of 5 murders which occurred in 1870. In two cases, capital sentences were carried out, in a third, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment, and in the other two cases acquittals took place, one being on the ground of insanity. There were only two murders in 1869, and in both cases the criminals were Europeans. In 1870 the persons charged with this crime were all natives.

8. Out of 71 persons brought up for kidnapping and abduction only two were convicted, and a similar result occurred in cases of forgery and using as genuine forged documents and in cases of giving false evidence in judicial proceedings. Under the first of these heads of offences only one person was convicted out of 38 charged, and under the second 2 persons were convicted and 54 discharged. The failure of so many prosecutions for crimes admittedly too common is a circumstance greatly to be deplored, and the remarks made by the Senior Magistrate in paragraphs 21 and 34 @ 37 of his report do not afford satisfactory explanation of the paucity of convictions in those cases. With reference to the observations of Mr. Connon in paragraphs 35 and 37, with reference to the fruitless labour thrown upon magistrates in some cases of forgery and perjury, the magistrates should be asked whether it would be expedient to introduce into Bombay a law similar to sections 169 and 170 of Criminal Procedure Code, which would prevent the entertainment of charges of offences against public justice or relating to documents produced in Civil or Criminal Courts without the sanction of the Civil or Criminal Court before which the offence was committed or in which the document on which the charge is founded should have been given in evidence.

9. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of indecent behaviour in the public streets, abusing and torturing animals and furious driving. The inference is that the police have paid more attention to such breaches of the law than heretofore.

In other classes of crime the variations are not large enough to require any remarks by Government.

10. Among the notable cases of the year was that of Carsondass Madhowdass, whom the High Court convicted of cheating by means of false bills of lading.

The remarkable case of fraud by setting fire to the ship Aurora, bound for Liverpool, with intent to recover from the underwriters large sums of money on false bills of lading ended in the conviction of the brokers, Elmstone and Whitwell, the master of the ship, Harriott, and the carpenter, Marks. On the occurrence of this crime, His Excellency the Governor in Council took notice of the creditable conduct of the police in detecting it and prosecuting the perpetrators to conviction.

11. The proportion of convictions in cases brought before the courts by the executive police has increased from 90 to 93 per cent. Owing to a change in the items calculated, the amounts of property stolen in 1869 and 1870 cannot be compared, but it is gratifying to find that in 1870 out of Rs. 55,986 stolen, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 38,759, the unrecovered amount being only Rs. 17-206. In this calculation cases of cheating, forgery, &c., have not been included.

12. Of the persons tried by the magistrates 1,908 were imprisoned, 530 flogged, 12,170 fined, 698 bound to good behaviour, and 1,035 admonished.

13. The following table shows the caste of the persons brought before the courts:—

Europeans	2,015
Indo-Britons and Native Christians	1,217
Hindoos	17,123
Mahomedans	8,690
Parsees	1,611
Other castes	1,316
	31,972

There has been a slight decrease in the number of Europeans. 812 of this number were brought up for refusal of duty on board ship and many of the rest were seamen. The number of persons of the other castes brought up in 1870 shows an increase over 1869.

14. The work of the Court of Petty Sessions has greatly fallen off. Only 6 persons were convicted in 1870 against 16 in 1869; only 13 were tried against 83 in the previous year. The cause of this diminution of trials should be explained.

15. The terms of imprisonment to which the 12 juvenile offenders mentioned in paragraph 60 were sentenced should have been stated. This information should now be given.

16. 278 inquests were held in 1870, the increase being 33 on 1869. The return shows that there were 58 cases of suicide and 14 of homicide, against 38 and 8 in 1909. The number of suicides by poisoning has increased from 15 to 30 or just doubled. The number of deaths from accidental drowning, though one less than last year, is still very large, being 33. The Coroner should report what number of these accidents were occasioned by unfenced wells or quarries, and whether any steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents.

17. 49 fires are stated to have occurred generally through negligence. The value of property destroyed is calculated by the Police Commissioner to be Rs. 1,46,130, or nearly 3 lacs less than in 1869. But in that year the loss by the fire at the General Post Office alone was estimated at above a lac and-a-half.

18. On the whole the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that considering the extent of the population of the city, the absence of an undue proportion of serious crimes and other facts disclosed by these returns are generally creditable both to the magistracy and police of Bombay, and the harmonious co-operation of the two departments, each acting in an independent sphere of duty, which is shown by this report, calls for the commendation of Government.

19. Copy of the report and of this resolution should be sent to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and placed in the Editors' room.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MCCLEVERTY has resigned the command of the Madras Army in consequence of ill health, and Major-General Frederick Paul Haines, lately in command of the Mysore Division, now Quartermaster General of the Army, has been offered the command of the local army, and has accepted it. The Duke of Cambridge could not have made a better selection. It was expedient, if the command was to be maintained, that it should be held by one who is no stranger to India, and to Indian troops; and it was desirable that the officer appointed should be one not only known to, but respected by, and popular with the Madras army. In General Paul Haines all such qualifications are found combined with admirable professional antecedents. But a few months have elapsed since he vacated the Mysore command, at the end of five years' tour of service, during which period he had endeared himself alike to officers and men by his courteous and manly bearing. Entering the army in 1839 he obtained his Captaincy in 1846, his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1850, and his Colonelcy in 1854; and in 1864, he became a Major-General. It is rarely indeed that promotion is so rapid in the British army; but it was General Haines's good fortune to serve with distinction as Military Secretary to Sir Hugh Gough, during the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns and to be present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He also served with the 21st Fusiliers throughout the Crimean campaign of 1854, and he was present at the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, and minor engagements. Since the peace in 1856 he has seen no active service for the sufficient reason that there has been little active service to see; and he now finds himself the youngest officer perhaps who has ever been honoured with the command of an army in India. He will probably be created a Knight Commander of the Bath before he leaves England, which he proposes to do at the end of next month. The Madras Army will assuredly find in him a Chief who is thoroughly master of his own duties and competent to criticise the discharge of duties by his subordinates; a gallant soldier, who has won his spurs in many a bloody field; an English gentleman whose habit it is to let no brother officer "want anything that his house affords;" a hospitable, genial, man, and a cricketer of the first rank. The personal popularity of Mrs. Haines is also great, and Doveton House will now recover under her charming influence that local prestige that it has not known since Lady (Hope) Grant bade it farewell.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

(*Sindian*, April 26.)

A FIGHT took place on the 8th or 9th of April between the forces of the Shah Ghazee at Lus Beyla and the people of that place, and thirty-six men of the former were killed together with nine horses. The casualties on the side of the people had not been ascertained. It would appear that the Khan of Khelat was greatly affected on receiving tidings of the conflict, the origin of which had not transpired. The Khan was awaiting instructions and particulars at Bhag, which he was on the eve of leaving for Khelat, the delay in his departure being attributed to the expected arrival of a British official from Jacobabad, with whom he was to have an interview.

Advices from Beyla, just received, state that the Shah Ghazee of Lus Beyla was encamped outside of the town, having 700 men with him,—300 sowars, and 400 infantry, with 2 cannons, and 2 howitzers. Ali Khan Jamote, the head of the *Jamote* tribe, who is at variance with the Khan of Khelat, is said to be encamped at a distance of some 14 miles from the camp of the Shah Ghazee, on the bank of a river called Phatee. He has a force with him amounting to above 8, or 9,000 men of all arms. He has challenged the Shah Ghazee to fight, but the Shah Ghazee has declined the challenge, on the plea that his forces are immeasurably inferior to those of Ali Khan, but that on reinforcements arriving he would have no objections to measuring strength with his adversary. The Shah Ghazee has refused to listen to all overtures made to him by such men as Ibrahim Roonjah and Syud Noorshaw, in behalf of Ali Khan, preferring to abide by whatever instructions the Khan of Khelat may be pleased to forward to him.

The Murrees were, from last accounts, preparing to make an attack on the Bhoogtees, owing to the latter having violated the compact they entered into with the former, through the mediation of the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind. The *casus belli* on this occasion is said to be the plunder by the Bhoogtees of a Banian named Aimen, who, as we reported in this paper on 12th instant, was waylaid by them on his journey to Boobruk-ka-Dhera from Kahim, and robbed of everything he had in his possession.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 24th April 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

Stations.			Total Exports up to 24th April 1870.	Total Exports up to 24th April 1871.	Exports for Week ending 24th April 1871.
Nagpore	I	Dokras	92,947	42,089	3,468
		Bales		1,28,146	
	Half Pressed	Bales	54,907	66,086	2,071
	Full Pressed	Bales	98,800		9,876
Umrawuttee	I	Dokras	42,089		
		Bales			
	Half Pressed	Bales	66,086		
	Full Pressed	Bales	1,28,146		
Hingunghat	I	Dokras	3,468		
		Bales			
	Half Pressed	Bales	2,071		
	Full Pressed	Bales	9,876		
Total					

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

	1870-71.		1869-70.
Full-pressed	123,146		85,390
Half-pressed	66,086		54,907
Dokras ... 42,089	= 14,021	28,947	= 9,649
3	183,235	3	149,946

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.
Dated Camp Akolah, 27th April 1871.

THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.—A "digger" from California, eulogising the climate of the country, says—"There's a mountain there—the Sawyer Navaday they call it—with a valley on each side of it—the one hot, and t'other cold. Well! Git on the top of that mountain with a double-barrelled gun and you can, without movin', kill either summer or winter game, jest as you will." "What I have you ever tried it?" "Tried it! often—should have done pretty well but for one thing." "Well, what was that?" "I wanted a dog that *would stand both climates*. The last dog I had *froze off his tail* while pintin' on the summer side. He didn't get entirely over of the winter side you see."—*American Paper.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In testifying to the unrivalled restorative properties of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, observes—"I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit, and I never recommend any other sort." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Medicine Vendors throughout, Agents, Hanford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ODDEYPORE.

WE described yesterday a recent instance of witch-swinging among the Bheels in Oodeypore, which seemed to jar with the received opinion regarding the civilizing effects supposed to have resulted from the extension of British influence in that principality. The truth, however, seems to be that the beneficial effect of British interposition has in reality been very great, but only in certain localities, *i.e.*, in the more immediate neighbourhood of British officers. The state is too large and, from the hilly and jungly character of a considerable part of it, too difficult of excess, for the influence of English officials to radiate very far or fast. As for the native Durbar, its control over the Bhoomiah chiefs who hold the larger part of the country is barely nominal; while in some districts the authority of those chiefs over the Bheels constituting often the chief part of the population is less still. Peace and legal order may be said to rest on the presence of the Bheel Corps, and to be co-extensive with its distribution. Where its uniform is constantly or often seen, there raids and robberies are as infrequent as in the most settled parts of India; while in the hilly tracts of dense forest, where our Bheel soldiers seldom penetrate, the native savages complacently follow all their ancestral usages, witch-swinging among the number. The Meywar Bheel Corps was formed in 1841, its commandant and second in command having *ex-officio* political control, as 1st and 2nd Assistant Political Agents in Meywar respectively. Gradually, however, for the convenience of the Durbar, and to the great advantage of the country, these officers have in addition to their political influence acquired a direct criminal jurisdiction in cases of dacoity, affrays, suttee, witch-swinging, &c. Far from any jealousy being excited in the Durbar by this British interference, there has been the utmost cordiality and the most loyal concurrence on its part. All petty criminal cases are left to its adjudication, while in the more serious, such as raids or a border affray between two Bhoomiah chiefs, the Durbar when solicited is only too glad to give its assistance to the officers of the Bheel Corps, considering shrewdly enough that such an application on the part of the British authorities is tantamount to a recognition of the suzerainty of the Durbar over the always jealous and often insubordinate Bhoomiah chieftains. The great obstacle to the more complete repression of lawlessness in the district is the want of roads. Even so late as 1866 the Agent of the Governor-General in Rajpootana reported that the only road traversing the country which was at all passable for carriages was a very rough one from Oodeypore through Kherwarra to Ahmedabad; and in this respect the state of the country is not very much better now. The head-quarters of the Bheel Corps are at Kherwarra. From thence it has tolerably easy access to all the surrounding country within a certain radius, and within that circle, accordingly, perfect order prevails, and even the Bheels have taken to steady and successful agriculture, raising fine crops of maize, wheat, barley, gram, sugar-cane, &c. But at Kotrah, where there no roads worthy of the name, although a detachment of the Bheel Corps with a British officer is always stationed there, the people are much more intractable and much harder to coerce. In such an inaccessible region the Durbar is more reluctant to exert its authority in support of English influence, lest it should impair its prestige by ill success. The moral, therefore, of the late history of Meywar is the same as that of the Cachar and Sylhet frontier—that roads are the true civilizers, since it is only by their aid that the force can be promptly exerted upon which law and order rest.—*Pioneer*, April 28.

PUBLIC GARDENS FOR SECUNDERABAD.

(*Madras Times.*)

SECUNDERABAD, as our readers are doubtless aware, is one of the most important military stations in India. It is the largest cantonment wherein troops are quartered, and with the assistance of the contingent forces stationed at Bolarum, a place four or five miles distant, it can place upon the parade ground a larger number of soldiers, European and native, than any other station in Hindoostan. But not only is Secunderabad a large military station; it may be called a very large civil station as well, since many Europeans and Eurasians, unconnected with the military service of the Government, reside in Chudderghat and Secunderabad. Indeed, if we consider the various cantonments and towns, Trimulgherry, Bolarum, Bowenpilly, Chudderghat, and Secunderabad proper, which are commonly embraced under one name—Secunderabad—it will be seen that the station is one of the largest in the country, even though we leave the populous city of Hyderabad, in its immediate vicinity altogether out of the calculation. So large a station might fairly demand, as its right, some place of public recreation and amusement for its inhabitants, but Secunderabad can boast of nothing of the sort, unless a very dilapidated and dreary old brick and mortar band-stand, situated in an ugly corner of the cantonment, can be considered to supply a need which we are assured is grievously experienced there just now. There are no public gardens at Secunderabad; no zoological collection; no agreeable rides or drives such as are found in the Lal-Bagh at Bangalore; and yet Secunderabad can boast of an excellent site, far surpassing that of the Lal-Bagh, for a People's Park or Public Gardens.

For the information of those unacquainted with the place, we may explain that a large lake called the "Hoossain Saugor Tank" lies between Secunderabad and Chudderghat. This lake is considerably large than the Ulsoor tank at Bangalore, and is very picturesque, a line of hills running along its western shore. It is further of great depth, and is a fine expanse of water even during the hottest season of the year. From the Secunderabad side, a peninsula juts into it which is known by the name of Brice's Race-course;" a sporting officer of that name in years gone by having used it as a training ground for his race horses. This peninsula embraces a considerable extent of ground—quite sufficient for all the purposes of a large public garden—and it has a plentiful water supply, the lake above mentioned washing its shores. Unfortunately, it is at present a grassy waste without a single tree or shrub upon it; but it may be supposed that were wells sunk, the sewage of the barracks, and of Secunderabad utilised for the enrichment of the soil, and the ground properly planted and laid out, very beautiful gardens might take the place of what is now a public eye sore. Standing upon Brice's Race-course, and looking over the tank towards the south and west, the scene is something more than pretty at the present moment, but if, by a little stretch of the imagination, it may be fancied that the trees and flower beds of the Lal-Bagh were magically placed upon it, we might consider it downright beautiful, and far surpassing in natural advantages the public gardens at Bombay, Bangalore, or Madras. An agreeable drive—an institution which Secunderabad sadly lacks—might be easily constructed by the margin of the lake, and there is also plenty of room for a ride on which equestrians could enjoy of an evening the refreshing breezes from the lake. The climate of Secunderabad, perhaps the best of the plains after Bangalore, is very favourable to the production of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and if the gardens we hint at were properly conducted, they would probably easily pay their expenses through the sale of fruits, English vegetables, seeds, &c. &c. At present, and with the exception of a small garden attached to the military prison at Trimulgherry, there is no garden at Secunderabad where fruits and vegetables of good quality, although eagerly sought for, can be purchased. The proposed gardens, we imagine, could be constructed at an expense trifling in comparison with the pleasures they would confer upon the residents of Secunderabad, Chudderghat, and the other cantonments. "Brice's Race-course" as it now is, might be purchased for a mere song. A few cattle and sheep browse upon it, but with the exception of a small patch of *cholum* we have seen planted in its very centre, we do not recollect to have observed any more courageous attempts made towards its cultivation. The land is gently undulating; tolerably free from the rocks and stones which cumber the surrounding country, and could be readily laid out by a party of Madras Sappers under the direction of any one acquainted with the rudiments of landscape gardening. The sewage of Secunderabad and Trimulgherry would doubtless quickly make the soil all that could be desired, and if the Governments—our own, and the Nizam's,—took the affair in hand, it may be supposed that there would be no difficulty in planting it with suitable foreign and indigenous trees and shrubs. A good collection of wild animals would probably prove an extraordinary attraction to the natives of the locality and of Hyderabad, as they have never yet enjoyed the opportunity of seeing what rumour informs them is one of the most agreeable of British institutions—zoological gardens—while for Europeans consid

TRANSLATION OF AN EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF THE WAHABEES.

Edited by Moulvee Syud Emdad Alikhan, Bahadoor, Judge of Small Cause Court, Tirhoot, and Secretary of the Behar Scientific Society; revised by Moulvee Moosa Ali, late Translator, High Court, &c.

In the *Akhbarool Akhyar* of the 15th February 1871, the Editor has promised to give, in his next issue, a narrative of the origin of the Wahabee sect, which is as follows:—The original founder of the fanatical sect was Shaikh Abdool Wahhab of Ispahan, who was at first of the *Shea* creed, but who subsequently renounced that faith, and went to Mecca, where he embraced the *Soonnee* creed, according to the tenets of Imam Ahmed Humbul. But in the meantime he began to hold discussions with the Mahomedan doctors of that holy shrine, and he at last denounced the creeds of all the four *Imams* of the *Soonnee* orders. Afterwards, the said Abdool Wahhab invented a new religious system of his own, and publicly declared that the whole Mahomedan Moulvees were infidels, unbelievers, idolators, and hypocrites. Upon this the Mahomedan doctors of Mecca, believing that he was trying to raise a sedition, turned him out of that city. Abdool Wahhab then went to Nujd, and sought his residence in Dar'aiya, where he succeeded in persuading Abdool Azeez and his son, Saood, who were of the *Kharejee* persuasion, to espouse his doctrines; and, by putting distorted constructions on several passages in the *Koran* and *Hadees*, he induced the ignorant people of Arabia and Ajum to look upon the saints and prophets with indifference, and thus eventually made them enemies of our blessed Prophet and his posterity.

As the people of those countries were chiefly of the "Kharejee" and "Motazola" persuasions, his doctrine was received by the great majority of the inhabitants, and, in a brief space of time, the people, who dwelt as far as Nujd, Alahsa, Qateef, and Yarghamah, became proselytes to his creed.

When he found that about 200,000 armed men had sworn allegiance to him, he made his first attack on the *Kasbahs*, and plundered it. On the 18th Zeehijjah 1216 Hijra, corresponding with the year 1800 A. D., and then having pillaged the holy shrine of Najuff Ushruff, he directed his course towards Medina, where he did considerable damages to the buildings appertaining to the tomb of our Prophet and the graves of his family.

When the news of his invasion reached the Sultan of Turkey, and the Pacha of Cajro, they sent numerous armies, which, in a short time put to the sword Abdool Wahhab and his accomplice Abdool Azeez together with his son Saood. The whole of the undisciplined rabbles were either killed or put to flight. Those who escaped dispersed themselves in Muscat and other parts of Arabia.

Whereas the name of this miserable fanatic was Abdool Wahhab, hence his followers are called *Wahabees* up to this date, and their religious tenets is, to a great length, described in the book "Seeratool Ahwal" of Aga Ahmed, son of Aga Mohamed Ali of Ispahan.

From 1235 Hijra (1820 A. D.), some of the Moulvees of India declaring themselves to be disciples and successors of Syud Ahmed of Bareilly, whom they styled *Ameerul Momeneen* and *Imam Homdan* (chief and leader of the faithful), began to preach the *Wahabee* creed in this country, as they composed several books* on this faith in Arabic, Persian and Urdoo, which were distributed throughout the country.

This creed was at first embraced only by the common people subsequently, some learned men also, with a view to their own aggrandisement, were disposed to favour its tenets, and they publicly preached, that gifts, offerings, and oblations to saints were strictly forbidden by *Islam*. They said, moreover, that all the Mahomedans in India were infidels, polytheists, idolators, and hypocrites, and they preached to the common people that Hindustan is now a *Darool Harab* (or the country of Infidels); therefore it behoves all the good Mahomedans to wage war against the infidels. By those pretences they made a good fortune, and as long as Syud Ahmed was alive, they used to collect money for *Jehad* in his name. When by their false preaching and pretences numbers of men were beguiled to adopt their creed, they determined on waging war and went to the Punjab, where they had several skirmishes with the ruler of that province. At last both Syud Ahmed and his lieutenants were killed. According to some they fell as martyrs in a fight which took place with the Sikhs; while others say, that they met their deaths at the hands of the Mahomedans of Afghanistan. After his death his followers made a statue of leather which was placed on the top of one of the hills of Afghanistan, and showed to the people from a distance, saying that the *Imam* of *Jehad* was still living. By this trick they continued for a long time to collect immense sums of money to carry on their *Jehad*; but when this fraud was found out, they began to raise large amounts in the name of the Sitana Jehadees, and to remit them to the *Wahabees* of that place.

Now it is quite clear that whosoever follows the doctrines laid down in those books is justly deserving of the title of *Wahabee*, and if any one should, through fear of being apprehended by the Government, shall seem unwilling to own this appellation, and make an outside show of declaring unjustifiableness of a *Jehad*, he should by no means be, as a matter of course, exonerated from being held to be a *Wahabee*.

Now I propose to point out the facts, which will show that, according to Mahomedan Law, the *Wahabees* are excluded from *Islam*, and liable to be banished out of the country. They, being a distinct sect, have no connection whatever with the *Islams*, I think it will not be out of place to quote here briefly an account of the *Wahabees* in India, which is given at great length in Tohfa Mohamediah by Abdool Fattah of Goolshunabad, and in Tambeehool Mozelleen, Hedyatool Zalleen, and Serajool Hedayat.

In 1247 Hijra, corresponding with the year 1832 A. D., the chief *Wahabee* Moulvee Villayat Ali of Patna, declared himself the successor of Syd Ahmed, and went to Bombay, where he prohibited the people from reading "Mowlood Shareef," and paying reverence to our Prophet.

Upon this the Moulvees of Bombay took him for an infidel, and turned him out of that city.

In 1250 Hijra (1834 A. D.) a work called Tambeehool Mozelleen "Hedyatool Zalleen" was printed and published at the *Alumadieh* Press of Calcutta, which showed, though in a limited sense, that the *Wahabees* are a faithless, wicked, treacherous, and seditious people; that they had been banished from Mecca and Medina; and that, with a view of gaining worldly riches, they had founded a new creed to cheat and impose upon the ignorant Mussulmans, which makes them liable to receive capital punishments. This book bears the seal and signatures of the fourteen Moulvees of Delhi, whose names are given in the margin.

On the 7th Zeequad 1251 Hijra, corresponding with 25th February 1836, Moulvee Mohammud Ali of Rampore was accused for hypocrisy and misguiding the people of Madras before Nawab Seerajool Omara Azim Jah. The Moulvees of that place at last convinced him that his opinion was erroneous, he renounced that faith and made a declaration to this effect: That whosoever shall believe in "Tuqviyatool Iman" of Moulvee Ismail of Delhi should be held an infidel. This declaration, at the request of Mooftee Badrood Doulah and the other Moulvees of Madras, was published, and by order of Nawab Seerajool Omara, dated 28th Zeequad 1251 Hijra, corresponding with 17th March 1836, hung up in several mosques and schools at Madras. The abstract of this notification was, that Moulvee Mohammud Ali denying the intercession of our blessed Prophet, had relied on Tuqviyatool Imam of Moulvee Ismail of Delhi, and on the treatises of Villayat Ali of Patna and Khoorram Ali, the successors of Syud Ahmed, but the Moulvees of Madras declaring that whosoever believes in those books, he must be an infidel, the Nawab after convincing Moulvee Mohammud Ali of his errors, made him renounce that faith, and make a solemn declaration to this effect. But as it has been lately found out that the said Moulvee Mohammud Ali, in spite of the solemn declaration made by him, has again elapsed into his previous faith, therefore it is notified that the *Wahabees* may be considered to be excommunicated from *Islam*, and every good Mussulman ought to shun any intercourse with them. This notice and *Futwa* were signed and sealed by 28 Moulvees, Cazees, and *Mashaikhs* of Madras.

In 1253 Hijra (1838 A. D.), Cazee Abdool Soobhan and others, in all 22 Moulvees of Calcutta, declared Abdool Jubbar, chief *Wahabee*, to be an infidel and faithless man, and they wrote a book against his creed, which was printed in the Kaderee Press.

In the same year Moulvees Soleman and Mohummud Ali of Rampore, the *Wahabee* Chiefs, were accused and put under arrest by the Moulvees of Madras, but, on confessing their errors and doing penance, they were set at liberty. Moulvee Saleh, a *Wahabee*, was confined at Hyderabad of similar offences.

In 1256 Hijra, corresponding with the year 1840 A. D. on an "Istifth" (reference) made by Moulvee Hussan Ali of Benares, the Moulvees of Mecca and Medina, noted in the margin, expressed their *Futwas* as to *Wahabees* being a heretical and heterodox sect. And in 1257 Hijra (1841 A. D.), when the depraved faith and false representations of this misguided sect were brought to the notice of the Moulvees of Mecca noted at foot), who were then Imams (high priests) of the four Mosullahs of fundamental orders of the Mahomedan religion), they declared in their *Futwas* that the *Wahabees* are the enemies of Mahomedan faith, and liable to severe punishments; and they compelled Mooftee Mohammud Moorad of Bengal, Abdoollah of Lahore, Abdool Hakeem, and Mohamed Afzul, the chief *Wahabees*, to do penance as well as to execute an agreement that in future they will confess the "Hanafee" creed, which they did accordingly, as now some *Wahabees* do, through fear of being prosecuted by the State, confess themselves to be of the "Hanafee" persuasion.

Nejmool Akhbar of Bombay, of the 5th Zeequad 1264 Hijra, corresponding with 3rd October 1848, says that Moulvee Soleman *Wahabee*, when he was preaching in the Mosque of Abdool Hakeem, refused to acknowledge the holy titles assigned to our blessed Prophet, and uttered some disrespectful words against him, and also said that offerings consecrated to saints were unlawful. Again, in the same paper of the 18th Zelhejah 1246 (10th November 1848), it was published that the said *Wahabees* have composed a book called "Tambeehool Insan," which as regards *Imam Shafai*, shows great impertinence on their part, and in which they have mentioned the lawful things as unlawful and *vice versâ*.

In the month of Robeeul-Awal 1265 Hijra, corresponding with February 1849, Abdool Rahman of Benares went to Medina, where he prevented a man from repeating his "*Durood*" before the Prophet's tomb, and publicly denied his (the Prophet's) intercession. He even said, the reading of "*Dalailool Khyrat*," and going from Mecca to Medina, were mere superstitious acts. Afterwards he went to Mecca, where, refusing the doctrines of the four *Imams*, he said their followers were superstitious hypocrites, and all the religious rites dictated by the Moulvees of Mecca and Medina were contrary to the law of Mohammud. Upon this Haseeb Pacha of Mecca, after due investigation into their cases, sentenced Moulvees Mohammud Yaqoob and Abdool Qayoom to one month's imprisonment, and he also punished the others with banishment, and sent them under an escort of 15 sepoys to Jeddah whence they embarked for India.

On the 19th Jamadeeoos-Sanee 1265 (13th May 1849) Mohamed Jaffer, the Turkish Dewan to the Pasha of Mecca, Hajee Habib-bin-Yusoof, the Turkish Consul, noted in the margin, and their families, have been banished from Mecca and Medina, you are, therefore ordered to get their cases printed in the Bombay newspaper which will deter the Indian *Wahabees* from further mischiefs.

This notification was published in Indian papers, and several letters on the same subject were also written to Syud Hussein-ben Syud Ahmed Jaffree, Shaikh Abdool Gafoor, and Shaikh Abdool Kader of Bombay.

Under these circumstances the editor of *Akhbarool Akhyar* respectfully begs to ask all just and learned men, when those who have been with such disgrace turned out of Mecca and Medina, which are the chief places of Mahomedan worship, can any one venture to say that they are true Mahomedans, or can a man of sense think that their faith and creed are according to *Islam*! I am confident that the answer will be—No.

Now it is evident that the Hon. Mr. Stephen, a Member of the Viceregal Council, was quite right in thinking that the *Wahabees* were a distinct sect from other Mahomedans. The Editor trusts that no man of sound judgment and profound knowledge of Mussulman faith will ever raise any objection to Mr. Stephen's opinion. Moreover, the instances which I have cited occurred at a period when the Government thought it impolitic to interfere with the *Wahabees*. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine that the Mussulmans have, with a view to the present state of things, resolved to write the articles above referred to on this subject in order to avert present suspicions, and it would be more absurd still to think that some Musulmans, who are satisfied with the British rule, have, by way of flattery, done all this to please the ruling powers, because, in fact the publication of the books relating to those occurrences having been so early as about the year 1834 A. D., is sufficient to refute any such opinion, and show it to be unfounded.

If the Editor of the *Englishman* could kindly print this article in his paper, it might do some service by informing various contemporary writers of the real history of this fanatical sect; and the *Wahabees*, who now pretend to be true Mussulmans, will never, in future, dare to mask and defend their *Wahabeeism* by their plausible words which pervert the truth.

The writer being actuated only by patriotism and philanthropy, and with an unfeigned love of his country and countrymen, his, with much truthfulness and sincerity, written this article, and hopes that it will undoubtedly save all the good Mahomedans from being misguided by these *Wahabees*.

The main object of the writer of this article has been simply to exonerate the great bulk of his Mahomedan co-religionists, who are true, loyal, and patriotic, from the suspicion of complicity with the misguided sect who go by the name of *Wahabees*, and he trusts that its publication may perhaps save some few from being led away by them.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PAMPHLET ABOUT WAHABEES.

In order to furnish the readers with the means of making out a *Wahabee*, I beg to acquaint them with the *Wahabee* religious tenets.

The book named "Miratool Ahwal" gives the following doctrines as enunciated by Abdool Wahhab, the leader of the *Wahabee* sect.

1st.—That it is infidelity and polytheism to make reverence to any one except God, whether he be a prophet or a saint.

2nd.—That the Prophet and his Khalifs were entitled to obedience only during their life-time, and, after their demise, none but the said Wahhab could exact obedience by the followers of *Islam*; and that it is sinful to follow the four Imams, the founders of the *Soonnee* sect.

3rd.—That it is sinful to use any reverential expression towards the Prophet, his family, or any other saints such as *Syudna* and *Moolana*.

4th.—It is an idolatory to visit the tombs of prophets and saints.

5th.—It is polytheism to expect an intercession with God from our Prophet, or to invoke the assistance of prophets and saints; or to call them out with such words as "Ya Rasoolallah," (Oh! Apostle of God), "Ya Ally," or "Ya Hossein," as the prophets and saints do not hear or see any body after their death.

The *Wahabees* in India adhere almost to the same doctrines as laid down by Abdool Wahhab. But here they are divided into three classes:—

The first class are those who refuse to follow the four Imams of the *Soonnee* sect, and profess themselves the only true men acting up to the Koran and Hadis, and denounce the followers of the four Imams as polytheists. They use disrespectful expressions towards the prophets and saints by scouting any belief in their privilege of intercession with God, or conferring any worldly blessing. They prohibit celebrating the birth-day of our Prophet, the observance of the Mohurrum or the Tazees ceremonies, and commemorating the anniversary of the prophets and saints, and consider the devotees to the above ceremonies as idolators and polytheists. They show ill-will towards the members of our Prophet's family, and do not pay any homage to them, and praise their enemies. They make no distinction between the prophets and saints and a common mortal, and consider it a sin to call them out "Ya Rasoolshah," "Ya Ally," or "Ya Hossein." They consider those not following their doctrine infidels and unbelievers.

The second class of *Wahabees* are those who disagree with the first class in refusing obedience to the four Imams and celebrating the Prophet's birth-day, but follow their other doctrines enumerated above.

These two classes consider it imperative on them to wage war against any one not following their religion. The third class are those who consider it idolatrous to observe the Mohurrum or Tazees ceremony, and cherish ill-will towards the family of our Prophet, and attend the Mohurrum gathering only for *tamasha*, and not as a part of their religious sect. This class of *Wahabees* apparently differ with the first and second classes in their other doctrines, but they consider them as true and faithful Mahomedans, and respect them.

May God preserve all Musulmans from the snare and fraud of these misguided, bigotted men.—*Pioneer.*

BRUMMAGEM DICK.

[A NEW BALLAD.]

COME neighbours and friends and good people draw near,
Of a great politician my tale you shall hear,
In the North West of India my scene it is laid,
And "Finance" the name of the game that he played.

(*Chorus.*) His nob is so wooden
His hide is so thick
A regular "good un"
Is Brummagem Dick.

When first our Dick landed he found it was gam mon
And making connections that got folks along,
That what nobbles a trout, Sir, will nobble a salmon
So long as your tackle is "pukka" and strong.

His nob aint so wooden
His hide not so thick
But he knew bread from "pudden"
Did Brummagem Dick.

The first thing he did was to chalk out a garden
And a fine row of trees (all on paper) to make.
Says Dick, "It don't matter, I don't care a farden"
If they aint there, they ought, is a trifling mistake."

Yet they say his head's wooden!
(His skin *is* perhaps thick)
Still he *knows* he's a good un
Does Brummagem Dick.

The game in those days being "bogus" progression
Dick was pitched on the Provinces Central to flog,
To make look like progress, what *was* retrogression,
If the dog would not haunt, why to drive on the dog.

For Dick though he's wooden
Was down to a trick,
At Windbags a good 'un
Was Brummagem Dick

So Dick speechified, gallopped, and raised exhibitions,
Exhibitions of produce—likewise of himself,
He swore every district should mend its conditions
By fair means or foul, and a fig for the pelf.

For though his nob's wooden
He knows how to pick
The plums from the pudden
Does Brummagem Dick.

But the pace was unhappily too good to last, Sirs,
They found Dick at both ends was burning the dip,
He'd remitted the land tax to crown his "tamashas"
So they axed him in finance to give them a tip.

Says they, though Dick's wooden
He'll bounce out a trick,
At make-shifts a good un
Is Brummagem Dick.

Lo' Dick is full fledged, and controls our exchequer,
He's a humbug its true, but he wont get the sack;
He may double the "tikhas" yet "keep up his pecker"
He's got brazes, he's got friends, and the Duke at his back.

No matter how wooden
His nob, while it's thick.
Hurrah for our "good un"
Bare Brummagem Dick.

—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE Republicans of England got a thoroughly enjoyable snub from the Premier on the 29th March. Mr. Gladstone had just entered the House when the member for Whitehaven, Mr. Bentinck, asked him whether he had heard of a meeting lately held in the Wellington Music Hall, at which it had been rapturously resolved that "a Republic was the only form of Government capable of developing the resources of Great Britain and worthy of the support of all true subjects." Mr. Gladstone while settling himself in his place replied briefly that he had never heard of the Wellington Music Hall, and did not think it worth while to inquire what people said when they were there. Mr. Bentinck then inquired whether if he had heard of it he would have opposed the law officers of the Crown as to whether such language was treasonable. Mr. Gladstone replied that if he had heard of it he would not have countenanced, &c., &c., for, said he, "there is in this country a great and just reluctance to interfere with the express on of any opinion that is not attended with danger to the public peace. We shall therefore proceed on the principle that it is the best course to pursue, except where the public peace is endangered, to trust to the notorious good sense and loyalty of the great mass of the people for the repression of foolish opinions. Public notice," the Premier concluded, "has a tendency to give to such opinions an importance which does not belong to them."

THE VICEROY'S GAME-BAG IN OUDH.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—Your correspondent from the Viceroy's Camp in Oudh states that His Excellency bagged the following on the 15th, *viz.*, 3 tigers, 19 antelope, 5 partridge, 5 *rabbits*, 1 *musk-cat*, and 2 *birds*. Will your worthy correspondent be good enough to state, for the information of the sporting community, what sort of animals these rabbits are, for this species of the eporine family has not hitherto been known to exist in India in a wild state? If rabbits they be, I conclude that they belong to the species known to naturalists as *Lepus cuniculus var domesticus*, which they may have accidentally got loose from the Deputy Commissioner's fowl-house. Again, what sort of animal is the musk-cat? Surely this is a misprint for musk-rat, for your correspondent alludes to the game-bag in such a literal sense, that it is just possible this wild animal may have crept into the bag during the night in quest of those *two birds* that were also there.

I sincerely hope His Excellency will enjoy glorious sport, which no one can grudge him, so long as he prevents that awful poscher, Bulrampore, from murdering everything. Hoping to hear what further sport has been had.—I remain, &c.,

KHUBOOSH.

HOW TO TREAT FANATIC ASSASSINS.

WITHIN the last three weeks or so two cases of assassinations have occurred on the frontier—one at Kohat and the other at Bunnoo.

At the former place two sepoys were stabbed, and at the latter a *Grunty* and one or two sepoys were similarly attacked.

In each case the assassin was hung shortly after his foul attempt to murder Government servants.

If the object of punishment of the murderer includes prevention and example, the punishment ought to be of a nature to carry a deep impression on those to warn whom the murderer is put to death. To effect this we would advocate the revival of an old plan of (we believe) Sir Herbert Edwardes's, and which was found to answer so admirably. We allude to the practice of hanging the assassin in pig-skin and then burning his body. The fanatics who commit these crimes are totally indifferent to life, and in their eyes death by hanging is no punishment—on the contrary, it is a means to their end, and by making them martyrs, the gates of Paradise are thrown open to them. But bang them in pig-skin, and cause the bodies to be burnt afterwards, and the "martyrs" become defiled wretches; and, consequently, no heaven for them. Thus the only object for which they commit assassinations is done away with, and a would-be assassin would "think twice" before he committed an act which would send his soul to *jehannum*.—*Indian Public Opinion*, April 25.

PARISIAN PROSPECTS.

(*The Times*, April 7.)

THE scheme of reconciliation between the Paris Commune and the Versailles Assembly proposed by MM. Floquet, Schoelcher, Lockroy, and other Radical Deputies belonging, or, at least, elected, to both bodies, would, if accepted, substantially admit all the demands of the insurgents. Paris would obtain complete self-government, not only in merely municipal affairs, but also in those which have hitherto been looked upon as matters of common national interest, such as Public Worship, Instruction, and Finance. The city would besides, and principally, insist on the maintenance of the Republic, thus anticipating the decision of the National Assembly, which has hitherto committed itself to no definite course on the subject. No material change would, therefore, be effected in the present position of affairs in Paris, unless it were the admission within its walls of the National Assembly and its Executive Council, which would find themselves at the mercy of the rabble now openly in arms against them. It is by no means impossible that M. Thiers, in his anxiety to avoid a conflict, may be induced to treat upon these terms, and in some measure to fall in with them, but it can be with no serious intention to abide by them. The essential point for him would be to bring about such an understanding among the honest and rational politicians of all liberal parties as might put him with sufficient moral ascendancy to overawe the desperate men who, owing less to the national disasters than to the blunders of those who undertook to repair them, have at this moment the Capital at their discretion. If such are the Minister's views, his faith must be stronger than his judgment, for like communists are now conscious of the immense material advantage these few weeks of anarchy have given them, and mere unarmed persuasion will never induce them to relinquish it. In our opinion, that conflict which M. Thiers so visibly dreads is not only inevitable, but one which he has evidently prepared recently for an end which admits of no other cure. The mischief which M. Louis Blanc's pen did in February, 1848, could only be undone by General Cavaignac's sword in the June of the same year; and the subversion of social order during these last few weeks has been far more destructive than at the former period. The ringleaders now at the head of the insurrection are more numerous, more determined, and better organized than they were twenty-two years since. The rioters have better arms, stronger positions, more skilful leaders. Compromise with them is impossible until they have been stormed in their strongholds, and, if not destroyed, at least thinned and disarmed.

We are compelled to believe what we see; yet we can scarcely conceive how the momentary paralysis of the constituted authority should have been sufficient so to undermine the basis of society as at once to turn the most polished community into an unredeemed Pandemonium. The civil hitherto done in Paris has been, indeed, neither immeasurable nor irreparable; that undefinable restraint which the moral sense even of the worst multitude exercises on individual-crime has not yet given way; but the "evil quarter of an hour" is only too sure to come—the moment in which the last bond even of thieves' honour is severed and every wild beast with a human countenance is thrown upon its unbridled instincts. The Damocles' sword hangs over Paris, and every one feels how much worse matters must get before they get better. The marvel is how people can strive to live through it all. Those who have heard or read accounts of the condition to which France and her Capital were reduced under the old Reign of Terror, if they can at all realize such a state of things, wonder how the neutral, the defenceless, the inoffensive could eat and drink and sleep or breathe at all among those awful scenes—how the horrors they witnessed did not so haunt and harass them as to render them unfit for the rest of their lives. But that was a comparatively dumb, unocommunicative age; the records we have of it are meagre and colourless, and, as they come before us through the dimness of time, they either fail to impress us or find us on our guard against apprehended exaggeration. But now we have the living picture of events brought bodily before us. Thanks to the activity of our Press the horrors of Paris are more manifest to us than to the Parisians themselves; and what seems most striking in the midst of all these wonders is the composure, the apathy, so to say, with which the population accommodate themselves to circumstances which every hour seems to render more desperate. Most of the shops, we are told, are closed; but the *cafés* are glaring with light till a late hour, the Boulevards swarm with animated groups, the theatres, the *cafés chantants* and other resorts of amusement are unusually frequented. The very strife outside the walls seems to afford a subject for pleasurable excitement. A string of pedestrians, a long line of carriages, with the elegantly-dressed of both sexes, are to be seen hurrying to the Porte Maillot, or the Trocadéro, whence the scene of action at Courbevoie or Meudon can be described from afar, and every flash or puff of smoke is eagerly pointed at as marking the spot from which a messenger of death is flown on its fatal errand. There is nothing dismal or even solemn in the crowd, as "vendors of beer, *coco*, and newspapers ply their lively trade, and a dozen gigantic telescopes in line, among others those which before the war were pointed at the moon, on the Places Vendôme and de la Concorde enable the Parisians to see the fight without danger, and at the small charge of one penny a peep." The Avenues along which the Ambulance vans bring in the wounded have also become a favourite lounge, and we are told how in the Champs Elysées the audience assembled before a Punch and Judy show had their attention diverted from their favourite pastime by a squad of National Guards escorting twelve Communal Gendarmes, or *mouchards*, to the Hôtel de Ville, and, after inquiring into their offence and probable fate, and crying, "*A mort!*" the crowd turned again to the show in raptures of delight at those very old, yet ever-new jokes of the wooden-headed bully knocking down his wife or flinging her baby out of window. Anything for a sensation. After the Gendarmes and their escort have gone their way, there is a rush to see Lieutenant Lullier pass, with his three revolvers at his belt and his two hundred bravos at his heels; for that worthy, who has been under arrest by order of his colleagues of the Commune and contrived to escape, is now guarding against the chances of again falling into his enemies' power, and has warned the world that "he is armed and attended, and may dare any man to cross his path at his peril."

Such are the humours of a community hovering on the brink of destruction. Under that mere surface of levity and indifference, of broad farce and absurdity, the anguish and terror are, of course, great; and no one can wonder at the eagerness to leave the City, for the disorder which, as it set in gradually, had been scarcely perceived is now very visibly reaching a climax; and from deeds of almost legalized spoliation, from the remission of rents or the cancelling of debts, the progress to forced requisitions, to the confiscation of banks, and, insurance offices, has been alarmingly rapid. Now, too wholesale plunder without pretext or disguise, the breaking into houses and churches, and the summary execution of suspected spies and traitors, are becoming frequent. One cannot think without shuddering of what may become of Paris when even that mere phantom of a Government which showed at least some method in its depredations, and, to the best of its abilities, allowed no one to rob but itself, shall no longer sit at the Hôtel de Ville. There is scarcely an instance of a civilized society threatened by such a danger of universal demolition as is now impending in Paris. In the worst days of 1793 and of 1848 revolutionary authority never lost its hold on the multitude till it was superseded by a stronger reactionary authority. The parties which then strove for supremacy were all within Paris, the people awaiting the results of the struggle, and prepared to accept the law of the strongest. But between the downfall of the Commune and the installation of the Assembly, between the time Assi, Delescluze, and Felix Pyat go out and Thiers and Vinoy come in, there may be an interval of unmitigated confusion, in which every escaped felon now at large in Paris will be free to set on his own responsibility.

STIMULANTS FOR FINE LADIES.

(*Saturday Review*, April 1.)

THE acknowledgment, by experienced medical authorities, that our remarks on "drawing-room alcoholism" were justified, is satisfactory. With slight reservations the *Lancet* confirms what we wrote, and Dr. Anstie, who is certainly not of the teetotal school, writes in the *Practitioner* that

"The *Saturday Review* only repeats in a more distinct form, and with more picturesque illustration, a statement which has been more or less plainly hinted by several writers in medical journals during the last few years—namely, that the women of our middle and upper classes are becoming infected to a perceptible and alarming extent with the tendency to alcoholic excess; that in not a few instances this goes the length of positive and shameful tippling, either habitual or frequent; and that a still larger number of ladies drink unconsciously enough liquor to produce a seriously degrading effect upon their mental purity and energy, although they afford no open scandal to the world."

So our unprofessional alarm is backed by professional observation. The assent which is withheld from so many old-fashioned doctrines by our knowing generation is still heartily given to medical and scientific opinions, and in our further remarks we shall take for granted that the endeavour we make to check a spreading social plague will no longer be referred to anti-feminine prejudice or inherent "bitterness." We could write no sadder words than those of Dr. Anstie; indeed we hasten to relieve the effect they must produce by expressing our belief that though in our chief social centres, and where life is fastest and most brilliant, the mischief has been great, still it is happily not yet general. Though it has secret ramifications of which we hardly know the extent, we will trust that even when unconfessed it is not irreparable.

All honest and learned physicians will of course do what they can to restrain a vice which destroys health, and which is fed by a drug of which they are beginning to appreciate the true qualities, good and bad. And whatever evils may have resulted from too great reliance on its benign effects—and shall we say from ignorance of its complicated action?—medical men are not so responsible as some interested persons would have them for the abuse of alcohol in the nursery and school-room, and little, if at all, responsible for the convivial excess which seems now to be included among female rights to equality with men. Before Hippocrates or Galen, Paracelsus or Dr. Anstie, wine had been known to "sting like an adder." Solomon had described narcosis accurately, and many worthies had by their inebriation added to the interest of history, though we cannot recall any instance of alcoholic excess among commemorated women. Doctors did harm when they suggested wine or brandy as proper remedies for trifling or recurrent pain, but science is making amends by now declaring authoritatively in what minute doses, in what cases, and for what temperaments, alcohol is safe. People "in society" will stare when they are told that the small, fat "nervous" woman of the day is strictly limited for all good purposes to so much spirit as is contained in two glasses of average sherry, and that even this is only to be taken with food that will prevent too rapid absorption of the stimulant. Is there much hope that such a rule will be accepted, or that scientific assertion will stay for five minutes the excesses of midnight routs or the drams of an over-worked fine lady, or check the private indulgence which can remove the restraints and soothe the scruples that inconveniently control the educated woman? Still, for the benefit of those who, safe themselves, may help their weaker sisters, it is well to repeat medical warnings. Many also who ignorantly increase their stimulant, not from vicious pleasure in the satisfaction it procures, but because they are already so devitalized by its use that they crave even ruinous help to bear their depression, may benefit by knowledge of their error. For confirmation of our words we refer them to their physician, who can enter into details that would be here out of place; but meantime we urgently assure them that stimulants can only assist natural powers and not create them, and that such a dose of wine as can make the stimulant of her social hour endurable would imagine she is strong and "jolly," has in truth lessened her strength. The seeming "tone" which is attained by the drowsy and low matron or the brilliant Bacchante is given by such paralysis of the nerves as can disorder perception, and such weakening of the brain as can destroy the higher self-control. By reference to pain, reckless cheerfulness, and "go" that is so common and unhappily so popular, are because, as Dr. Anstie tells us in his authoritative work on Stimulants, "the feelings ordinarily suppressed by voluntary effort or obscured by the impressions of actual life are displayed by the removal of those higher faculties in the order of their concealment." "The essence of inebriation," he continues in another passage, "consists in the destruction of the capacity of the brain for retaining or recalling moral and prudential impressions, and also for any kind of intellectual labour; the apparent exaltation of the emotions and imagination is but the unveiling the lower part of our nature, which is more or less ready in each of us to spring into action when the customary checks are removed." And not only does present evil crop up, but another singular result of alcoholic weakening is the involuntary reminiscence of the sensations of the through-drunk years, the cost years of patient self-conquest to obliterate. Excellent and charming as may be our womankind, we think they should very seriously avoid such undoing of what has been done for their improvement by training and social restraints. And granting that agreeable Mrs. A. or inevitable Lady B. can drive, dance, ride, dine, dress her best, flirting all the while her worst, we beg the backers of that flyer to believe that nous de ces works, except perhaps the last, will be really helped by a dram. Less innocent occupation may be promoted by the lavish champagne, handy cellars, large tumblers, and the like now in vogue, but pretended strengthening of the hysterical sex. It should be clearly understood that the excitement induced by wine results from incipient paralysis of the nervous system, that, if often repeated, degradation of nervous structure takes place, and that from the imperfect nutrition of the brain which is coincident with the abuse of alcohol a train of diseases have their birth. Incurable and sometimes sudden collapse of what little health is left to those who exist by help of "pegs" is always possible, whether of the brain or other organs. But, if we exhausted words in repeating medical warnings, will any woman abstain from "eating of the tree" because of the consequences? It is curious how little sanitary considerations can check vice, though they are sometimes potent in discouragement of virtue. Besides, we must be forbearing, and not expect too much from weakened will, but rather appeal for co-operation to those who are yet safe. They do not know how besetting is the desire for the unreal state of even slight narcosis. Once admitted to the system, there is for the action of alcohol no distinct antidote in the pharmacopœia; but for nervous degradation, and the weakness which follows drinking, the best remedies are good food, fresh air, and abundant rest. These, however, can hardly be secured in the London season, by the most formal prescription, and it is perhaps a wild supposition that any one "in society" could attempt such quixotic defiance of custom. But misery, discord, perhaps disgrace, follows neglect of incipient alcoholization, and at last we hear of diplomatic causes for all mysterious causes for the trouble that began with occasional "nips," and "taking what everybody does." Often the medical adviser must bitterly shrug his shoulders with a sense of powerlessness in presence of unacknowledged vice. In vain he calls the spade by its common name; he is not to be obeyed, or even meet sincerity, in his "hysterical" patient's. Indeed we think he weakens his warning by the use of learned terminology. It partly softens the hard fact of drunkenness to call it narcotic poisoning, and some passages in a book which with diffidence we mention would lose a terror if wine-bibbing were styled alcoholic stimulation. Yet the physician must treat drinking scientifically or not at all, and so his exhortations hardly command their due attention from airy fairy Lilians given to liquor, if indeed he discover the mischief before it is beyond his means of cure, and then he not baffled by the cost of his besotted patients. Meantime learned chemists can accumulate and invent new preparations of concentrated food, multiplied significantly in late years to meet the "devitalization" which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families.

The prospect of more than collateral help from medical advisers is discouraging; but how will it be if we treat drinking in drawing-rooms, not merely as a vice injurious to health, but as a social crime? Much of it being secret, it will be hard to arraign the criminal without risk of error. Nothing is more variable than the effect of alcohol. Some women support with dignity what would maddee others. One constitution will tolerate the dose that is poisonous to another. Circumstances, idiosyncrasy, the want of food or fresh air, the state of health or mind, the hour of the day, will alter the right and wrong of stimulation. Shall there be a medical inquisitor at every ball, an inspecting doctor in public places to measure the alcoholization of suspected fine ladies, to divorce C.'s or jollify, and to report if Lady D.'s manner is due to eu-de-cologne or fatigue? Who shall pronounce the verdict "bad form" when Miss A. is in highest feather? Parallel to the increasing "stimulation" of our persons of quality and wealth is increasing demand for social frankness, for humour with wit, and perpetual assurance of "great fun." We hear that women must be "up to their work." How can we blame them if they snatch at the bottled "spirits" that we have everywhere at hand? Unless there be overt scandal, we do not think the world and the devil will efficiently bridle the flesh. There has been too rapid progress for the Roman rule had force which gave to the head of the family power for life or death over the female wine-bibbers in it, and even the paternal authority which was a law in Christendom is nearly extinct. In what social court, then, shall vice that is not inconvenient be condemned? And granting that its experts taught society when to pass by on the other side, the victim paralysed by her drug would reek little of her social position, and would, if she desired company, readily find it among her fellows. If her associates were stern, just, and wise in their decisions as the ideal British jury, if there were a judge to assume the black cap and pronounce that her set would know her no more, the criminal would probably double her nepenthe. Severity generally confirms the semi-maniacal determination at all costs to satisfy her craving. Yet if society cannot help or even deal justly with individuals, it is bound for its own sake sedulously to diminish a scandal that is calculated to shake even the foundation its glittering structure. Women are an important element in any coherent world, and if that salt have lost its savour, we may look presently for decomposition of the social fabric. It is difficult to give prominence to one among the many slight alterations in our fashions which might help to preserve women from a temptation that is specially dangerous in their present condition; but suppose it were deemed mannerly not to offer wine to ladies except at luncheon or dinner, even at some cost of "fun." It might even become "chic" to imitate foreign women, who, when respectable, rarely use stronger drink than *eau rougie*. This is, however, when we survey our period, a forlorn hope; yet we trust the doctors will urge on society, and that society will assist the doctors in the attempt to cure this canker in our homes.

But in our former article we appealed to the moral instinct yet powerful, we will hope, in many who through hereditary depression, example, or unwise doctoring, have tampered with strong liquors. Where moral degradation precedes intemperance, there is small hope of cure, but well-meaning and even good women fall daily into the trap of over-stimulation. To them the medical testimony should be useful which declares that, except in some cases of peculiar delicacy, no physical benefit results from the extra glass of wine which can flush their cheeks or in the least consciously excite them, and such women are competent judges, if sincere, of their constitutional tolerance of wine. But we wish further to remind them that at the point where physical advantage ceases then sin begins; and a sin by which every other sin to which they may be tempted by idiosyncrasy, by reminiscence, or by example, gains entrance. The peculiar strength and peculiar weakness of women demand the control and aid of higher motives than their bodily and social welfare, as our Continental neighbours have discovered, who, however sceptical themselves, perceive the value of piety to the wife and mother. It is true that women are not very susceptible to the arguments of morality, but on their emotional and imaginative temperament religious considerations act with a power that can best meet the mischiefs of alcohol.

We recommend the return to old-fashioned checks which were found potent in former periods of social disorder, and, if possible, the renewal of women's faith in the existence of their souls. Then perhaps they may better respect